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Class No. 358.....

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SUMMARY  
OF THE  
PRINCIPAL MEASURES  
OF  
THE VICEROYALTY  
OF THE  
MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE  
IN THE  
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

DECEMBER 1888 TO JANUARY 1894.



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LORD LANSDOWNE'S

ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA

IN

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL REVIEW BY THE OFFICIATING FOREIGN SECRETARY.

THE work of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, which is immediately supervised by the Viceroy himself, may be classified under two main divisions; first, that which deals with Powers outside the limits of India, and secondly, the political work of India itself.

The most important State outside India with which the Foreign Department has intimate relations is Afghanistan, the affairs of which country are connected with Asiatic Russia, and with the tribal country on the north-west of India. Siam and China bordering on Burma come within the purview of the Government of India, whose external relations are connected also with the tribes all along the borders on the east, north and west, with Nepal, with Persia, Turkish Arabia, the islands in and coasts of the Persian Gulf, with the Hadramaut Coast and Somali Land.

In India the Foreign Department deals with the affairs of the subordinate Indian States, with the administration of the Baluchistan Agency territories, of Berar and of Ajmere, with the concerted measures for suppressing organised gang robbery in Native States and with political matters generally, including foreign settlements, consular officers, ceremonials, the collection of political and secret intelligence and the training and organisation of the troops of Indian States which are maintained for purposes of imperial defence.

It is the object of this summary to deal, as far as possible, in a connected chronological narrative, with the events during the Marquess of Lansdowne's Viceroyalty which fall under the classification above stated.

In the autumn of 1888, Afghanistan was in a state of serious turmoil. The Afghan Commander-in-Chief was holding the field against the Shinwaris and intriguing with the tribes in Bajaur: the Ghilzais though defeated were far from crushed; Herat itself was fairly quiet, but the activity of the Russians on the Herat frontier gave ground for no little anxiety, and Afghan Turkistan

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was the scene of a serious revolt against the Amir's authority raised by Sardar Ishak Khan, a cousin of the Amir, who had been Governor of the Province since the Amir's accession. Ishak Khan was defeated at the battle of Ghazni-gak, and he fled the country, leaving it entirely open to Abdur Rahman Khan. There was much to be done to restore order in Turkistan itself and in the Badakhshan, Wakhan and Shighnan provinces where disturbances were rife. At the time, therefore, when Lord Lansdowne landed in India His Highness was marching up to Mazar-i-Sharif, leaving Habibulla Khan, his eldest son, in charge of the capital. Relations with the Amir were in a fairly satisfactory state. He had at the first outbreak of hostilities, and when the tide of battle seemed to be setting in favour of his rival, shown a disposition to seek support from India, and he had invited a Mission to discuss with him, in his capital, frontier affairs relating to an affray which had taken place between Russian and Afghan subjects.

The Amir's departure for Turkistan rendered the reception of a mission at that juncture impossible. Then a combination of circumstances arose which had a prejudicial effect on our relations with him. A joint British and Afghan Commission had met in the Kurram Valley in order to endeavour to settle the differences which had long been outstanding between the Turis, a tribe under British protection, and their Afghan neighbours. The work of this Commission was fruitless, owing, as the Government of India believed, to the absence of any real desire on the part of the Afghan Commissioner to come to a fair settlement. The Viceroy wrote to the Amir disclaiming responsibility for the failure and His Highness replied laying the blame on the British Commissioner. He afterwards continued to complain of Turi aggression, but showed no readiness to find any remedy short of being allowed to overrun the country.

Another cause of estrangement was found in our extending the Khojak railway for six miles in the direction of Kandahar beyond the Chaman Fort. The Amir claimed that his frontier extended to the fort itself, and he probably believed that our claim to put the frontier at the foot of the slopes of the Kojak range and to extend the railway to a terminus on level ground was really an act of aggression threatening Kandahar and not a movement forced on us by the exigencies of railway construction. His Highness spoke of the extension of the railway to Chaman as an attempt on the part of the Government of India to pick a quarrel with him.

The Amir's proceedings in Afghan Turkistan, within a few miles of the Russian border, at the head of a considerable body of troops, were not unnaturally watched with no favourable eye from the northern side of the boundary; and His Highness's outspokenness, in ascribing Ishak's outbreak to Russian intrigue and in indicating in unmistakable terms his hostility to Russia, aroused a dangerous degree of resentment in Russian military circles. Troops were being moved towards the frontier, and affairs assumed so serious an aspect that the Viceroy wrote to His Highness warning him against arousing the hostility of Russia. The Amir greatly resented this advice which he looked upon as an interference in his internal affairs. He described the letter as "threatening," and although he replied with civility, repudiating all intention of provoking a collision with Russia, the incident undoubtedly rankled in his breast and gave a bias to his feelings towards Lord Lansdowne.

His Highness still talked about inviting a Mission to Afghanistan, but he had in all probability given up, for the time, all real intention of receiving one. He prolonged his stay on the north of the Hindu Kush and he talked of the Viceroy coming at the head of the projected Mission accompanied by Members of both Houses of Parliament.

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On the 26th of December 1888, an attempt was made to assassinate the Amir while he was holding a review of his troops at Mazar. A sepoy belonging to a Herati regiment fired at him from a short distance, the bullet passing through the chair on which His Highness was sitting. The Amir was congratulated by the Queen and Viceroy on his escape.

It was about this time that the Amir commenced importing the machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, which branch of industry has, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Pyne, now attained such a high pitch of excellence. An English doctor and two English mechanics entered the Amir's service early in 1889.

In the summer of 1888 Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, then a Captain and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department, was sent to Gilgit to report on the existing condition of affairs with special reference to a recent rising against Kashmir authority, and to work out a scheme for the permanent strengthening of our position in that quarter. Captain Durand returned to India at the end of 1888, and a consideration of his report led to the re-establishment of the Gilgit Agency which had been abolished in 1881. He returned to Gilgit as British Agent in July; and, as he had received an invitation from the Chiefs of Hunza and Nagar, he visited those places in the autumn, negotiating agreements with the Rajas according to which they undertook to put an end to raiding, to give free passage to British officers deputed to visit their country and to accept the British Agent's control. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs small yearly allowances in addition to the subsidies already paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

The road to Chinese Turkistan had long been rendered unsafe by Kanjuti raids from Hunza across the Mustagh Mountains. The Kirghiz inhabitants of the Shahidula valley, unable to obtain protection from the Chinese against their predatory neighbours, turned to the British Officer in Leh and begged his assistance. It was in consequence of this that Captain Younghusband of the 1st Dragoon Guards was sent to explore the passes into Kanjut from the east and north, and to work in concert with Captain Durand. He assisted the Kirghiz to strengthen their position against attack from Hunza, explored the Shimshal pass into that country, and then, travelling up to the Tagdumbash, crossed into Hunza by the Kunjerab pass. He was well received by the Hunza Raja, but he proved that Safdar Ali Khan had made overtures to the Russians since Lieutenant-Colonel Durand's visit, and he formed the same opinion as Lieutenant-Colonel Durand of the Raja's utter untrustworthiness, foreshadowing the trouble which was to come with him.

While these things were passing on the North-Western Frontier events of some importance were occurring on the north-east also. In Sikkim an armed party of Tibetans, who had crossed the Jelepala pass, occupied a position from which they had designed to prevent the passage of a contemplated Mission to Lhasa, and refused to leave long after the Mission was broken up and

1888. its object abandoned. They were driven out by force in September 1888, and at the time when Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty commenced the Chinese Resident at Lhasa had come to meet Mr. Paul, the British Commissioner, for the purpose of negotiating a frontier. The Foreign Secretary, Sir Mortimer Durand, was deputed to Sikkim to co-operate with Mr. Paul, and the representatives of both sides met at Gnatong. Negotiations were brought to an abrupt close owing to the Chinese Resident's claims to suzerainty over Sikkim, and during the first-half of the year no progress was made although Mr. James Hart, an officer of the Chinese Customs Department, had been sent to facilitate matters.

In another quarter a troublesome task was, at the beginning of Lord Lansdowne's time, forcing itself upon the Government of India. The wild Lushais in their hilly country bordering on Chittagong and Assam were always troublesome neighbours, but now their raids became more frequent and determined, owing perhaps to our conquest of Burma having hemmed them in on all sides. Our policy up to 1888 was one of non-intervention, except when we were absolutely forced to retaliate by unprovoked attacks on our subjects. Reprisals never did more than cause a temporary cessation of raids, but, inadequate as they were, they succeeded far better than efforts at peaceful negotiation. The latter were invariably followed by fresh outbreaks on the part of the Lushais, who, like all savages, mistook clemency for weakness, and inaction for inability to reach their villages.

In March 1888 a survey party under the command of Lieutenant Stewart was surprised and cut up, on the Chittagong frontier, by a Shendu chief named Howsata; Lieutenant Stewart and two European Sergeants were killed and their heads were carried off by the raiders. While reprisals were being organised in the following December, the Lushais raided the Pakuma Rani's village, within a few miles of the police guard at Demagri, and a still more serious raid occurred soon after in the Chengri Valley, in which more than a hundred persons were butchered.

The state of affairs demanded more than a mere reprisal, and the Government of India issued orders on the 19th December 1888 that an expedition should enter the Lushai country, making a good road as it advanced, and should endeavour to establish a post to dominate the raiding tribes and punish the Chiefs who were concerned in these recent raids. The expedition constructed 42 miles of good hill road to Lungleh, where a stockaded post was established and stocked with eight months' supplies for a garrison of 200 men. A punitive expedition of 300 men succeeded in reaching Howsata's village, which was destroyed. Howsata himself had died some few months previously. Lieutenant Stewart's gun was found in his grave—a conclusive proof of Howsata's complicity in the raids. The last troops retired on the 16th April 1889 from Lungleh, leaving there a garrison of 200 men of the Chittagong Frontier Police with Mr. Murray, District Superintendent of Police, as Assistant Political Officer.

Chin is the general name given to the race whose principal habitat lies to the east of the Lushai tract. The Chins are a savage and barbarous people, over whom the Burmese exercised no continuous control, and who had long been accustomed to raid the adjacent plain country. The principal tribes are the Kanhaws, the Siyins and the Tashôns. The frequency and daring of the Chin raids compelled us in the open season of 1888-89 to undertake military

1889.

operations against them, which resulted in the occupation of the hills, and their being administered by Political officers from the three centres of Fort White for the northern, Haka for the central, and Yawdwin for the southern tribes.

On the eastern side of Burma, are the Shan States, the main group of which lies to the east of the Irawadi, but separated from it by districts of Burma proper. The Chiefs of the cis-Salween States have been granted sanads which secure to them, subject to simple conditions as to the payment of tribute and the due recognition of British authority, the right of administering their territory in accordance with Shan custom, and the privilege of nominating their successors. The cis-Salween States were in 1888 divided, for purposes of administration, into two divisions styled respectively the Northern and the Southern Shan States, each of which is under the Political charge of a Superintendent. There is, however, an exception in the case of Mōng Mit which, owing to the minority of the Chief, is for the present directly administered as a sub-division of Burma proper. The history of the Shan States during 1889 was, in the main, uneventful. Nearly all the States had suffered severely in the years immediately succeeding the annexation, owing to local disputes among the Chiefs and to subsequent famine, but since the appointment of the two Superintendents, the peace has been practically unbroken, and the States are believed to be gradually recovering their prosperity.

On the south of the Southern Shan States lies the country of the Karens: of whom there are two main divisions, the Karen-ni, or Red Karens, and the Karen-byu, or White Karens. Prior to the annexation of Upper Burma the Karens were recognised as independent. The country of the Karen-byu is parcelled out among four Chiefs; but the supreme power in Eastern Karenni or Kantarawadi had at the time of the annexation been held by many years by a Chief named Sawlapaw. After the annexation the Karen States continued to be regarded as independent, but Sawlapaw assumed an unfriendly attitude, and in 1888 attacked the adjoining Shan States. As a consequence his capital was occupied by a military force early in 1889: Sawlapaw fled and died the following year. His nephew, Sawlawi, was appointed Chief in his stead.

The Siamese Government were invited to co-operate with the expedition against Sawlapaw, by taking steps to prevent his escape across the Salween. The Siamese availed themselves of this opportunity to occupy a tract of country on the east of the Salween which had for many years been in the possession of the Karenni Chief. The tract in question is exceedingly rich in teak forests. The Siamese set up a claim to it, and in spite of repeated remonstrances they continued in occupation.

The affairs of Kashmir were a source of anxiety to the Government of India very early in Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty. In 1888 the condition of the State was unsatisfactory, and the Resident, Mr. Plowden, had come to the conclusion that as long as the Maharaja was retained in power there was no hope of better things. He therefore urged His Highness's exclusion from all concern with the administration. Lord Dufferin's Government decided however to give the Maharaja another opportunity of shewing, under favourable circumstances, whether he was capable of ruling the State. He was accordingly continued in power; and Mr. Plowden, who soon afterwards left Kashmir on promotion, was succeeded by Colonel Parry Nisbet, C.I.E., a personal friend of the Maharaja, and an officer of long experience. Colonel Parry Nisbet



1889. was however as little able as his predecessor had been to believe that Maharaja Pratap Singh could conduct the administration. Early in 1889 he discovered some letters said to have been written by the Maharaja, which presented his character and conduct in a very unfavourable light. The Government of India had received similar letters before, and knew the Maharaja's failings; they were not, therefore, disposed to attach excessive importance to Colonel Nisbet's discovery; but simultaneously, the Maharaja voluntarily resigned all active participation in the government of his State. His Highness's resignation was accepted and the opportunity was taken to reorganise the administration, which was handed over to a Council, consisting of the Maharaja's brothers and certain selected officials from the British service. It was stipulated that, though the Council should exercise full powers, they were to take no important step without consulting the Resident and were to be generally guided by his advice.

Few other events during the first half-year of Lord Lansdowne's term of office need be mentioned.

In March 1889, Major-General MacLean, our Agent at Meshed, was made Consul-General for Khorassan, the Russians at the same time appointing a Consul-General at the same place. M. deVlassow, the Russian Consul-General, has consistently worked against the British Consul-General from the first.

In India the affairs of Bhopal had given much trouble, and just before Lord Dufferin left, the Begam was permitted to dispense with the services of Colonel Ward who had been Minister to the State since May 1886. Her Highness appointed a Minister of her own choice, Munshi Imtiaz Ali, a Pleader of Lucknow, a condition, however, being imposed that the reforms which Colonel Ward had been able to effect should not be undone.

Leaving Calcutta on the 2nd April His Excellency travelled almost direct to Simla where he remained throughout the summer. On the 21st October 1889, Lord Lansdowne left Simla on a tour of inspection on the north-western frontier, seeing all places of importance from Peshawar to Quetta and conferring with the local officers on the important question which was then being rather warmly discussed as to the best means of extending our influence on the Zhob valley, and of opening up and pacifying the great trade route up the Gomal. At Quetta His Lordship held a reception, in Public Darbar, of the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Lus Bela, and many Sardars and native gentlemen.

During this summer season at Simla the Government of India discussed at length the important question of the political management of the tribes on the North-West Frontier. When Lord Dufferin left India, the question of separating Sind from Bombay and transferring it to the Government of the Punjab, was under consideration, and this led to the renewal of a proposal which had been advocated by Lord Lytton in 1877, to effect an arrangement under which all authority in regard to questions of frontier policy should be concentrated in the hands of a single agent subject to the direct control of the Governor-General in Council.

The country to be dealt with falls into three divisions. On the north are the Dard principalities, owing the suzerainty of Kashmir, which had been placed under the recently re-established Gilgit Agency. In the middle are the Pathan tribes lying between Dir on the north and the country of the Kakars

on the south with which the Punjab Government conducts political relations; and lastly there are the Kakar and Baluch tribes in the country from the Gomal southwards to the sea, within the Baluchistan Agency.

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The principal Chiefs in the northern section were displaying a desire to enter into cordial relations with the British Government. In the southern, most friendly relations were maintained with the Kalat State, and British influence and control were steadily extending among the neighbouring tribes. In the Punjab section the system which had obtained was the "close border," the tribes were independent of control, British territory was frequently troubled by raids and nowhere but in the Khyber Pass and in Kurram could British officers safely cross the frontier.

The tribes in this part of the border are more fanatical, more numerous and more hostile than those who were dealt with by the Gilgit and Baluchistan Agencies, and there are manifest disadvantages in dealing with the most difficult part of the frontier through the medium of a Local Government. The Lieutenant-Governor's energies must be devoted, in the first place, to matters of internal administration, and he does not possess either the means of formulating a policy which are in the hands of the Government of India, or, necessarily, the local experience of a frontier officer. The difficulty of practically arranging for the direct control of frontier affairs, by one Chief Commissioner, directly under the Government of India, supervising the whole line, or by two Commissioners for separate divisions, was however great; and it was not proved that the Punjab Government was unable to do the work of its part.

The decision of the Government of India consequently was that the Punjab Government should continue to deal with frontier affairs. The Government of India considered, however, that relations with the trans-border tribes on the Punjab border were neither suitable nor satisfactory, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor with a view to eliciting his opinion as to how a more satisfactory state of things could best be brought about.

On the 9th October 1889, General Amir Ahmad Khan, who had for many years been the Amir's representative with the Government of India, died at Simla. He was temporarily succeeded by his grandson, who was shortly afterwards replaced by Colonel Wali Ahmad Khan, another relative of the deceased General. The Amir trusts very little to his Agent with the Government of India; his duties being chiefly to receive and deliver letters passing between His Highness and the Government of India.

The close of the year 1889 saw the Amir of Afghanistan still at Mazar-i-Sharif, and the general course of events was tending rather to increase His Highness's feelings of resentment and distrust towards the Government of India. He had set up a claim to grant passports to Afghans in Persia which was scarcely compatible with his relations towards the Government of India: he still maintained his attitude of hostility to the Chaman Railway terminus, and had induced the Durani and other tribesmen to subscribe to a letter of complaint, expressing feelings which they were supposed not to really entertain. In small ways too he was unpleasant, refusing to give any information about the strength, distribution and armament of his troops and refusing passage to a British subordinate official who wished to go through Kandahar to Meshed.

1889. His Excellency the Viceroy wrote letters of remonstrance about the last two cases, and also sent in September 1889 a serious letter of warning regarding the barbarous treatment to which Afghans who had taken part in Ishak Khan's rebellion had been subjected to by the Amir. His Excellency pointed out that the tortures inflicted and great cruelties perpetrated were calculated to produce a bad impression not only on the Government of India but upon the Government and people of England. He wrote "these practices are abhorrent to the ideas of civilized nations. They have long been abandoned by the great Powers of Europe, and it would be regarded as a just reproach to England could it be said that she supported actively and encouraged by her good-will and practical assistance a Ruler by whom such things were habitually done." The Amir was greatly concerned at receiving this and again spoke of having been sent a "threatening letter." He replied justifying his action.

About the 15th September 1889 His Highness's principal wife gave birth at Mazar to a son whose existence enables the Harim Sahiba to be a considerably powerful factor in the politics of Kabul. The child is named Muhammad Umar Khan.

In November the first inkling of trouble in the Hazarajat was given. The Amir appointed a new Governor (who, however, died before he assumed office) and directed punitive operations against the Siprya section, apparently on account of their raiding and plundering.

Sir Robert Sandeman, when Lord Lansdowne visited Quetta, brought up the subject of the continued Afghan occupation of Chageh, a place about 120 miles south of the Helmand and in Afghan hands a possible menace to our frontier at Nushki. It was arranged to send a British officer to Chageh in order to warn the Afghans that they were trespassers, and that they would be ejected if they did not move out within three months.

A long-standing boundary dispute between the Persians and Afghans at Hashtadan, not far from Meshed, on the other hand, was advanced at this time towards a settlement. General MacLean, the British Agent at Meshed who had been appointed to arbitrate, after a careful examination and enquiry on the spot, proposed a compromise to the Shah. His Majesty accepted the proposal and the state of the case was then explained by letter to the Amir.

In the autumn of this year, complaints reached the Government of India from Persia and Baluchistan regarding disturbances along the border. Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tehran was requested to urge on the Persian Government the desirability of directing their local officials to refrain from interfering in the Mashkhel District; and, to obviate further disputes, the Government of India expressed their willingness to agree to a joint survey of the boundary line from Jalk to Koh-i-Malik Siyah with a view to the demarcation of the frontier. This proposal did not meet with the approval of the Shah of Persia, and consequently the demarcation was postponed, and nothing has been done in this matter.

Mir Khan, Jam of Las Bela, died on the 26th January 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jam Ali Khan, who was formally installed on the Gaddi by the Governor-General's Agent on the 21st January 1889. This was contrary to the wishes of his father who had not only expressed a hope

that Jam Ali Khan should be set aside for his half-brother, but had left this in writing. But Jam Ali Khan's succession met with the approval of all classes. On the 25th April 1889 Jam Ali was attacked in Darbar by a man, Habibulla, who inflicted several serious wounds upon him.

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Attention was also turned to the question of our relations with the tribes in the vicinity of Aden, and, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, revised protectorate treaties were concluded with certain of the tribes on the Coast. The question of entering into similar treaties with the inland tribes was deferred for fuller information about them. It may be mentioned, however, that negotiations for the conclusion of a protectorate treaty with the Haushabi tribe were entered into in 1893.

The proposal for acquiring Zaila by purchase from Turkey, which had already been mooted on more than one occasion, was renewed in 1889. The Government of India expressed to the Secretary of State their readiness to contribute a maximum of £50,000 towards the commutation of the Zaila tribute, paid by Egypt to Turkey, on the understanding that this payment would involve a complete and formal renunciation by Egypt and Turkey of all claims to any portion of territory included in the Sultan of Turkey's Imperial Firman of 1875, which ceded Zaila to the Khedive in consideration of an addition of £14,000 a year to the Egyptian tribute payable to the Porte. In the meantime much attention was paid to the further development of Zaila, and it was proposed to devote a considerable sum in improving the harbour, with a view to enabling it to compete successfully with the French port at Jibuti.

Meanwhile, the pressure of the Somali Coast tribes upon our settlements necessitated a modification in the policy of non-intervention in their affairs, and brought about a small expedition. During 1888 the Mamasan Eesa tribe, at war with the Habr Awal, had given trouble. In August 1889 they suddenly attacked Bulhar one night during a violent sandstorm and massacred 67 people, besides wounding many others. In consequence of this attack a small field force from Aden landed at Zaila, and invaded the Mamasan Eesa country. It was impossible to bring the Eesa to an engagement, but they were driven from the country, and sustained such severe loss in flocks and herds that the sub-tribes eventually submitted, and agreed to the terms imposed, which consisted generally of the payment of fines and furnishing security for their future good behaviour.

Enquiries were set on foot, about this time, as to the possibility of defining the internal limits of the British protectorate, and the Bombay Government were authorized to use their discretion with regard to the admission of shooting parties, and the examination of the country by other peaceful methods.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand visited Chitral in October and was very well received by the Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk. Lieutenant-Colonel Durand was anxious to march down to the Peshawar district by the direct route through independent tribal country, and so open up a means of communication less circuitous than through Gilgit. Umra Khan of Jandol, however, attached conditions to his passing through his country which Lieutenant-Colonel Durand was not authorised to accept; he therefore abandoned his intention and returned to Gilgit for the

1889. winter. Surgeon-Major Robertson entered Kafiristan at the same time, on the first of his adventurous visits to that country.

Affairs in Kurram remained unchanged in their troublesome state of unrest ; while on the Punjab frontier, close by, a new cause of disquiet appeared in the disturbances caused by the Orakzai tribes in the Miranzai valley. Relations with the Orakzais had been conducted through the medium of a landholder and official known as the Khan of Hangu. He was granted a specified period of grace within which to collect the fines outstanding against several sections of the tribes for outrages committed in British limits.

Lower down the Punjab border, hostilities broke out in the summer of 1889 between the Lagharis and Gurchanis, two Baluch tribes on the confines of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, but they were speedily brought to order by the strict enforcement of a blockade.

In November a troublesome marauder named Mushki, who dwelt in the Jawaki village of Shindand across the border of the Kohat district, was seized during a nocturnal surprise and carried off a captive, to the great advantage of the peace of the neighbourhood.

Important events were occurring meanwhile in Zhob. Sir Robert Sandeman, accompanied by a Military escort and a picked body of Brahui, Baluch and Pathan horsemen, had visited the Zhob Valley in November 1888. The tribes received him in a very friendly manner, and at the close of his tour the principal Sardars submitted to him a petition praying to be brought under British protection. This question was taken into consideration and Sir R. Sandeman was invited to submit proposals for extending a British protectorate over Zhob and the country between the Gomal and Pishin. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was also invited to co-operate from the Punjab side on the important work of opening up the Gomal Pass. Sir R. Sandeman submitted his proposals when on leave in England, and advantage was taken of His Excellency the Viceroy's autumn tour of 1889, on the North-West Frontier, to discuss the whole question with the principal officers concerned, *viz.*, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Sir R. Sandeman. It was then decided that Sir R. Sandeman should proceed as soon as possible on a tour through the Zhob Valley, and explore the country of the Mando Khel tribe down to the junction of the Zhob and Gomal rivers. It was also determined to use the opportunity to try to come to some arrangement with the Waziri tribe for the opening of the Gomal Pass, and also to effect some satisfactory tribal settlement with the Shiranis, who live on the Punjab frontier to the south of the Gomal Pass.

Sir R. Sandeman started for Zhob on the 19th December with an escort composed of the 23rd Pioneers, 6th Bengal Cavalry, and No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery. Mr. Bruce, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, accompanied him as the representative of the Punjab Government.

The party reached Appozai in Zhob on the 26th December, and commenced the construction of a road along the Zhob river to the Gomal Pass. The negotiations with the tribes resulted in a satisfactory settlement with the Mando Khel, the Shiranis and the Mahsud and Zalli Khel Waziris. Sir R. Sandeman marched from Appozai through the Gomal Pass to the Punjab. In order to

anticipate any exaggerated rumours in regard to these proceedings which might have reached the Amir, His Excellency the Viceroy wrote to His Highness explaining the nature of the work upon which Sir R. Sandeman was engaged and the limits imposed upon him. Special instructions were given to Sir Robert to be very careful not to interfere with any of the Ghilzai tribes under the Amir.

The Sikkim negotiations were resumed in the autumn of 1889 after Mr. Hart had given an unequivocal assurance that the recognition of the British right of sole protectorate over Sikkim placed the external relations of the State under British supreme control, and that there would be no demand from the Chinese Government for letters and presents from the Maharaja of Sikkim.

In the internal States of India one of the most important events of this season was the capture of Tantia Bhil, a notorious dakait, who had long harried the Indore State and neighbouring country. In Mysore, the amalgamation of the local post with the Imperial Service, in itself a beneficial reform, set a good example towards the unification throughout India of the whole postal system.

The Kotah State in Rajputana, on the other hand, was a scene of events characteristic of the difficulties placed by the bigoted in the way of progress. The Maharao died in June, and was succeeded by an adopted son, already 16 years of age, but uneducated. The Dowager Ranis opposed so strongly his removal to the Ajmere College that something approaching a siege of the palace was required to overcome their opposition.

Jodhpur and Bikanir showed a more enlightened spirit by concluding an agreement for constructing a line of railway at their joint cost to connect the two capitals.

His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, afterwards Duke of Clarence and Avondale, arrived at Bombay by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's *S. S. Oceana* on the 9th November 1889 and made a tour in India, which extended to the 28th March 1890, in the course of which he visited Burma and some of the principal Native States in India. His Royal Highness landed at Calcutta on the 3rd January 1890, where a public reception was accorded by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne.

Throughout the first half of 1890 the Amir remained in Afghan Turkistan. His prolonged stay in that part of his dominions did not fail to give rise to all kinds of rumours, a Russian invasion being at one time declared to be imminent, while at another, rumour pointed with equal certainty to a Russian alliance and a rupture with the British. The Herat province prepared to receive a visit which was never paid, and the country of Kafiristan was believed to be the objective of troops which in the end had to operate in the heart of Afghanistan itself.

The fact is that from one cause and another the country got, during the spring, into a seriously disturbed condition. The Governor of Kandahar took the field at the head of a considerable force between Ghazni and Kandahar, which was understood to be intended to operate against the Ghilzais. There were others than the Ghilzais, however, raising their heads. The Hazara rebellion spread, and the tribes defeated the Amir's troops and haughtily sent him word that they would fight to the last man rather than have a Governor forced upon them. The Firozkohis were in revolt, Badakhshan was disturbed and the Shin-



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waris continued to harass the Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan, who in the beginning of the year had left his Jalalabad Governorship to supervise affairs in Kunar. There were other minor disturbances, and the Amir not unnaturally shewed some anxiety about the state of the country. He appears, however, to have made up his mind at this time to subdue the entire Hazara tribe, even including those sections which had always been independent. A large force was therefore collected for the purpose of undertaking operations against them. In all probability these disturbances more than anything induced the Amir to set out for Kabul in the month of June, but it was characteristic of him to give out that his return was necessitated by British interference in the Waziri country and by our work on the railway at Chaman. In a letter to the Viceroy reporting his return to Kabul on the 24th July, His Highness said he was obliged to do so on account of the complaints of the people regarding the above cases and the Kabul River Survey.

His Highness had continued at intervals to complain of these matters and had written asking where his boundaries were. He declined to evacuate Chageh, and the Government of India were content to repeat that his troops had no right to be there, without taking steps to turn the Afghans out. His Highness deemed also that he had a new cause for anxiety in the prosecution of the railway survey up the bank of the Kabul river. He restrained the tribesmen from molesting the working parties, but he was doubtless anxious as to what could be the meaning of the operations.

On the whole neither the state of Afghanistan itself nor the condition of our relations with the Ruler was quite satisfactory when Abdur Rahman Khan re-entered Kabul.

In the Gilgit Agency there were the beginnings of what was subsequently a rather sharp trouble. The States around were shewing uneasiness and a tendency to combine against the Agency; Hunza and Nagar particularly set aside their old enmity to combine for the purpose of resisting by force any attempt to strengthen the frontier post of Chalt or to improve the road to it. Hunza renewed raiding on the Kirghiz, and the Raja, when addressed on the subject, justified his action by claiming the Kirghiz as his subjects. Already the opinions which Lieutenant-Colonel Durand and Captain Younghusband had formed that Raja Safdar Ali would not rest until his arrogance had provoked punishment were being justified.

The Orakzai tribes meanwhile had paid a great part of the fines due from them, and it appeared as if no expedition against them would be necessary. On the other hand, it may be mentioned here that the Government of India decided, with reference to the tribes on the Black Mountain, to construct and maintain roads in order to command the approaches to that country and to hold posts on its border. These measures were considered necessary to acquire a due amount of control in the country where the turbulence of the tribes had rendered necessary an expedition in 1888.

Intelligence was received that the Turks contemplated occupying Zobara and Odeid on the Katr Coast. The status of Zobara has not been clearly defined, although the Bahrein Chief has preferred claims to the place, but Odeid was undoubtedly within the zone of British influence as a dependency of the Chief of Abu-Thabi with whom the British Government have treaty rela-

tions. The Political Resident had orders to despatch a gun-boat to Odeid, but the Turkish occupation was not in fact attempted.

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The Order in Council (1890) defining British jurisdiction on the Coast and Islands of the Persian Gulf was brought into force in August of that year.

Operations in Lushai land were renewed during the open season. Two columns operated, one from Chittagong and one from Kachar establishing posts at Fort Tregear towards the east and Aijal and Changsil on the Kachar side.

The negotiations regarding the Sikkim frontier made good progress and early in the year the Chinese Resident visited Calcutta as the guest of the Government of India. On the 17th of March a Convention was signed in that city by which the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was defined, the exclusive British control over Sikkim recognised, and provision made for framing detailed regulations as to trade, pasturage and the exchange of communications. Joint Commissioners were appointed for the purpose of settling these reserved matters.

In the early part of the year a proposal was made by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to transfer to the Imperial Government the control of the administration of Aden and the Agencies maintained at the cost of India on the Somali Coast. The view of the Government of India was that Aden could with advantage continue to be administered by India, but that Indian revenues should be relieved of half the charges incurred on this account. They were also of opinion that it would be inconvenient, as long as Aden remained under the control of India, to transfer the control of the Somali Coast to the Home Government. The Secretary of State, however, replied that there was no probability of the Lords of the Treasury consenting to contribute anything towards the expenses of Aden unless the administration was handed over to the Imperial Government.

Regular proposal communication between Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast was sanctioned in 1890.

The attention of the Government of India was directed to the affairs of Nepal by reason of a report submitted in the latter part of 1889 by the Resident. In this he shewed that he and his staff were not treated with due courtesy, and that there was a growing tendency on the part of the Darbar to be subservient to China. The Governor-General in Council decided that unsatisfactory as relations in some respects undoubtedly were, there existed no sufficient reason for any action.

Kashmir continued to be a source of trouble and anxiety. The Maharaja repudiated his resignation almost immediately after he knew of the decision in his case and strove to have his removal from power reversed. In Parliament and in the Press his case was espoused, and he was represented as an unoffending and ill-used prince, while the action of the Government of India appeared to be regarded as the result of a selfish desire to extend their influence in Kashmir, and possibly to prepare the way for its ultimate annexation. The action of the Government of India received the approval of Her Majesty's Government, but the uncertainty of the position, and the strength of the party against the Council, combined to render the Resident's task a hard one; and especially



1890. was he unable to control and reduce extravagant expenditure in and about the palace.

In the course of his autumn tour in 1889 the Viceroy had received visits at Lahore from the Maharaja of Kashmir's brothers and the members of Council. They declared their conviction that Raja Ram Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, and his officers could not unravel the military accounts without assistance. They, therefore, asked for the loan of a British Officer to aid them and the Commander-in-Chief. In accordance with this request the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Chamberlain were lent to the Darbar from the 1st January 1890. Before he went to the State, the expenditure on the army and connected services was admitted to have amounted to between 21 and 22 lakhs of rupees a year. This expenditure purported to provide for the maintenance of 22,000 men, but there was reason to believe that not more than ten or twelve thousand were in the ranks.

Everything was in confusion. Large arrears of pay were due, and as large amounts had been advanced and were irrecoverable; no muster rolls or bills were forthcoming, and the task before Colonel Chamberlain was one of considerable difficulty. By the end of the year 1890, he had however made great advances in reducing the chaos to order and he sent in estimates showing that for an expenditure of about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees he could maintain a force of about 10,000 men.

A review of the affairs of Kashmir in 1890 shews that though much remained to be done, the Council had effected a substantial amount of reform. The Maharaja had indeed made no attempts to rid himself of the unworthy favourites who exercise such a baleful influence on his career, or to check the extravagance of his personal expenditure; and the Council had failed in curtailing His Highness's allowances or his powers of drawing without control on the treasuries. The Financial Member of Council made for the first time an effort to frame a budget for the ordinary expenditure of the year based on current income; but the real financial condition of the State could not be exhibited, mainly for two reasons, one that the Council had not in their hands the control of the State treasuries, and the other that they had not fixed a limit to the Maharaja's expenditure which had apparently amounted to nearly nine lakhs of rupees out of a total income of 47 lakhs.

Public Works, in which the Resident took a keen interest, were pushed on. The cart-road into Kashmir by the Jhelum valley was passable for wheeled traffic from Kohala to Baramulla, a military road to Gilgit was started, the Jamu-Sialkot Railway was opened, the town of Jamu was supplied with wholesome drinking water, and arrangements were being pushed on to bring a similar boon to Srinagar. A survey was also undertaken at the joint expense of the State and the British Government in order to determine the best line for taking a railway into Kashmir. It proved that the Jhelum valley route, so strongly pressed for by Colonel Nisbet, was unsuitable. Good progress was made in the department of land revenue settlement under Mr. Lawrence; and the security afforded to the cultivator by his operations in two Tahsils had already induced many Kashmiris, who had run away from former oppression, to return.

Most of the business connected with Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is disposed of in the Home or Revenue and Agricultural Departments,

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general control being vested in the Foreign Department, and its administrative arrangements are conducted as far as possible on the lines of a Non-Regulation Province in British India. Under these circumstances, there is little to be said about Berar affairs. It may, however, be noticed here that in 1890 the Settlement Department was thoroughly reorganized by the appointment of a Director of Land Records and Agriculture and of an Assistant Director; the revenue of the Province is in course of re-settlement, and a land revenue code, based upon the system in force in Bombay, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Turning to matters of interest in the subordinate States in India it may be mentioned that affairs in Bhopal continued tranquil, and this was perhaps in some measure due to the death of the Begam's husband in February 1890. As a mark of favour to the Begam it was decided that Sadik Muhammad Hassan should thereafter be referred to in official correspondence as "the late Nawab Consort." Her Highness had long set her heart upon securing to her husband the restoration of the honours and privileges of which he had been deprived in 1885, and this concession afforded her great gratification.

The young Maharaja of Gwalior was placed under the tuition of a selected English gentleman, a measure which promises to have the happiest results.

Lord Lansdowne left Calcutta on the 30th March 1890, and after a short tour in the hills north of Dera Dun, reached Simla towards the end of April, remaining there throughout the summer.

The reply of the Punjab Government on the questions of frontier policy which had been referred to the Lieutenant-Governor in the previous October was sent in June. Sir James Lyall attached greater importance, than it seemed to him the Government of India were inclined to allow, to the difficulty of dealing with the fanatical Pathans of the Punjab border whose love of independence, itself a grave obstacle, was complicated by a sort of sentimental allegiance to the Amir. There was no great divergence of views, however, between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government of India. His Honour appreciated the necessity of trying to improve our relations with the tribes, he admitted that 'no strangers are safe in these hills, and even the men of one clan cannot ordinarily pass safely through the lands of their neighbours;' and he dealt at length with the history and circumstances of each clan, with a view to shew how the present state of things came to pass, and also to examine the possibility of effecting an improvement. Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor made proposals for strengthening the staff of his frontier districts, which were sanctioned in the following year. The object of these was to use specially selected officers for the assistance of Deputy Commissioners in political matters, and, by means of a system of local allowances, to retain officers with local experience in important frontier posts. The march of events in the Baluchistan Agency and in Afghanistan, rather than anything arising from these arrangements, has brought the Punjab Government into closer touch with its neighbours.

Afghan affairs underwent no new development. The subject of sending a Mission to Kabul having been broached by the British Agent of his own motion, the Amir wrote in September renewing the invitation. Much correspond-

1890. ence followed, in which the Viceroy dwelt on the inconvenience of publicly discussing affairs which interested a third party before coming to a preliminary agreement as to details, and he suggested a private meeting between himself and the Amir in India. His Highness excused himself on the plea of ill-health and of being occupied by internal troubles. There is no doubt that he was at this time suffering severely and at one time towards the end of the year he was in a critical state. At the same time he showed new activity in dealing with the tribes on the Indian frontier, summoning Waziris and Afridis to Kabul, listening favourably to an appeal from the ex-Khan of Dir for help against Umra Khan of Jandol, and allowing his officer in Kunar to open roads towards Asmar, a little principality between Kunar and Chitral where the murder of Shah Tamasp, the Khan, exposed the small State to be a prey to grasping neighbours.

His Highness probably was seriously alarmed by the aspect of affairs on both sides. In the direction of the Kakar country south of the Gomul, Sir Robert Sandeman marched at the head of a small force down the Zhob Valley in order to get rid of one Dost Muhammad Khan, a Kakar headman who had refused to acknowledge British authority, and in order to explore the country between the Zhob Valley and the Kunder. Sir Robert's ultimate object was the country of the Kidderzai Shiranis, a sub-tribe who had held aloof and whose submission was desired. The objects of this movement were explained to the Amir, and he was assured that no country beyond Kakar limits would be touched, but he was not altogether satisfied and said it would be better to postpone operations until the boundary was decided.

On the north the Russians were establishing a new post at Ziarat Shaikh Junaid on the Kushk, uncomfortably close to Herat, and the first appearance of the cloud on the Pamirs was reported in the presence there of more than one Russian party.

Captain Younghusband was deputed during the summer on a second expedition to Chinese Turkistan. The objects of his deputation were to get information regarding the reported Chinese occupation of Shahidula, to visit Yarkand in the interests of Indian trade, to go on to the Pamirs, examining the country up to the Afghan and Russian frontiers in order to ascertain the exact limits of Chinese authority. He visited the Pamirs with an official deputed by the Taotai of Kashgar to render him assistance, and returned in the autumn to Kashgar, after obtaining much useful information on the subject of the limits of Chinese authority.

Another intrepid traveller, Dr. Robertson, had disappeared into Kafiristan, and little was heard of him for a long time.

In the Baluchistan Agency many useful measures were carried into effect, about this time, for the purpose of putting the administration on a more regular footing than hitherto. Regulations which had been taken under consideration, in consequence of the districts formerly known as the "Afghan ceded districts" having been declared to be British India, were enacted in April for the purpose of dealing with the civil and criminal law; and similar rules were made applicable to the Agency territory which is administered by British officers, but is not legally British India. At the same time, the financial arrangements were remodelled, and four *quasi-provincial* contracts were made

with the Governor-General's Agent in respect of a special allotment for police and levies; the Bori, Khetran, and Zhob Valley Revenues and Expenditure; a grant for the Zhob Levy Corps; and the Revenue and Expenditure in the Quetta District. It is convenient to note here that, on the expiration of these four *quasi*-provincial arrangements on the 31st March 1893, they were consolidated into one contract; and the arrangement will remain in force for a term of five years commencing from the 1st April 1893

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The year closed with two small expeditions under preparation for the spring. The Orakzai clans near the Miranzai valley, after much vacillation, finally refused to pay fines due for their raids and outrages and were insolent to messengers sent to them, and on the slopes of the Black Mountain the clans fired on a force within British limits. Punishment became necessary in both cases.

In September 1890 the Government of India received intelligence that disturbances of a serious nature had broken out in the Native State of Cambay in the Bombay Presidency. The administration of the Dewan Shamrao N. Laud had for some time been unpopular, and the discontent was brought to a head by an ill-considered attempt to raise the land revenue. Mobs collected in the capital, the Nawab was forced to fly from the State, and it was not until a British military force was despatched to Cambay that the outbreak was suppressed with some loss of life. An enquiry was held into the causes of the insurrection, and it was found necessary to place the State temporarily under the charge of an experienced Political Officer, Major Kennedy of the Bombay Political Service being selected for the post. This experiment has proved entirely successful, and it is now under contemplation to restore the Nawab to power in April 1894, subject to the condition that the reforms introduced during Major Kennedy's administration are not to be disturbed.

Lord Lansdowne left Simla on the 20th October 1890 for a tour in the Punjab and Rajputana States. His Excellency first visited Patiala where the young Maharaja, who had been invested with full control over the administration of his State a year previously, was formally installed. His Excellency inspected at the same place a body of Imperial Service Troops of the Punjab States. In Rajputana His Excellency visited the States of Alwar, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Bhartpur, inspecting the Imperial Service Troops of each except Udaipur which has not organised any. The interesting tour was brought to a conclusion, after visiting Agra and holding there a largely attended Darbar, by arrival in Calcutta on the 9th December 1890.

In the Punjab, immediately after the installation of the Maharaja of Patiala, the Lieutenant-Governor installed also on the gadi of Kapurthala the young Raja of that State.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Tsarevitch of Russia arrived at Bombay on the 23rd December 1890, and after a tour through India embarked at Tuticorin on the 11th February 1891 for Colombo. His Imperial Highness, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece, was publicly received by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta on the 26th January 1891.

In October 1890 Dalip Singh received Her Majesty's pardon. He had failed in enlisting sympathy in Russia, or gaining the support of the Russian Government, and had returned to France in 1888. For some time, however, he did not cease intriguing, and he issued, from Geneva on July 25th, 1889, a

1890 remarkable appeal to the people of India to offer up prayers for his speedy triumph, which, owing to the material support he was to receive from Russia, he informed them could not long be delayed. This appeal, however, met with no response, a fact which led him to ask Her Majesty the Queen to pardon his past offences.

Dalip Singh's subsequent life appears to have been quiet and uneventful until his death, which occurred at Paris on the 23rd October 1893.

It was in the autumn of 1890 that events occurred in the little known State of Manipur which led to the tragedy of the following spring.

Sura Chandra Singh, son of Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh, was Chief of the State. The Manipur ruling family consisted of eight brothers, the three eldest and principal of whom were the Maharaja, the Jubraj Kula Chandra Dhoja Singh, and the Senapati or Commander-in-Chief Tikendrajit Singh. The Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh had the reputation of being a weak ruler and was much under the influence of his fifth brother Pucca Sena, who was unpopular in the State. The family was in fact divided into two hostile parties, the real heads of which were Pucca Sena and Tikendrajit. The latter was a man of domineering and violent character who had more than once incurred the displeasure of the Government of India, and who would have been banished the State in 1888, had not Sura Chandra Singh been afraid to take action against him.

On the 22nd September 1890 the Senapati attacked the palace, and forced the Maharaja and his brother Pucca Sena to fly for safety to the British Residency. The Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, urged the Senapati to reinstate the Maharaja, promising at the same time to enquire into his disputes with Pucca Sena; but apparently no answer was received. The Maharaja informed the Political Agent that he had fully made up his mind to abdicate, and he left Manipur with Pucca Sena and two other brothers. No sooner, however, had the Maharaja reached the British border, than he repudiated his abdication and said he would submit a full representation later on. On the 12th October he and his party reached Calcutta. He did so in Calcutta on the 14th November. In December Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, received and forwarded to the Government of India Mr. Grimwood's report on the Maharaja's statement. Mr. Quinton proposed that Kula Chandra should be accepted by the Government of India as Chief of the State. This proposal did not at first commend itself to the Government of India, who were disposed to restore the Maharaja and remove from Manipur the rebels against his authority. Mr. Quinton, however, maintained his objections, and, eventually, it was agreed that the Maharaja's action in resigning and forsaking his State left the Government of India at liberty to select the form of government which appeared to give the greatest promise for the future, provided that such government was not based on the successful issue of the Senapati's revolt. The Government then accepted Mr. Quinton's recommendation in favour of the recognition of Kula Chandra Singh, subject to certain conditions, but decided that Tikendrajit should be removed from Manipur and punished for his misconduct. Pucca Sena was also to be excluded from the State. This decision was to be made known by Mr. Quinton at Manipur, and to be enforced by him, and Mr. Quinton was directed to take with him a sufficient force, even though opposition might not be expected.

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Mr. Quinton left Golaghat for Manipur on the 7th March, taking with him four hundred men of the Gurkha Rifles, under the command of Colonel Skene. Mr. Grimwood met the Chief Commissioner one march from Manipur, at Sengmai. It was then settled that the orders of the Government of India including the order for the deportation of the Senapati should be announced in Darbar, and that if the Senapati declined to submit to it, he should be then and there arrested. On the 22nd March Mr. Quinton entered Manipur and announced that a Darbar would be held, but Tikendrajit and his younger brothers failed to attend. A fresh Darbar was fixed for the following day, March the 23rd. When the time came none of the Manipuris were present, and Mr. Grimwood was sent to the palace, but was unable to obtain an interview with Kula Chandra or his brothers. At 2 P.M., Mr. Grimwood went once more to the palace with a letter to Kula Chandra from the Chief Commissioner, intimating that if Tikendrajit was not delivered up, Mr. Quinton would be compelled to have him arrested. No satisfactory reply was received to this communication, and on March 24th an attempt to arrest the Senapati by force was made, which was strenuously resisted by the Manipuris and which ended in complete failure.

While the operations undertaken in connection with the attempted arrest of the Senapati were in progress, the Residency itself had been attacked. After some hours' fighting the Residency was found to be untenable, and Mr. Quinton decided to enter into negotiations with the Regent. A meeting was arranged between Mr. Quinton and the Senapati, which the Chief Commissioner attended, accompanied by a few British officers unarmed, and at which he and his companions were treacherously assassinated.

The small British force in Manipur was forced to retreat, but the country was shortly afterwards occupied in force and the instigators and leaders of the revolt were pursued and captured. The Senapati and five of the ringleaders were placed on their trial, sentenced to death and executed, while the Jubraj and his brother, Angao Sena (Dolaroi Hanjuba), together with nineteen of their adherents, were tried and transported to the Andamans. A tribute was levied on the State, and a punitive fine inflicted, but it was decided not to annex Manipur.

Chura Chand, a child five years old, great-grandson of Raja Nar Singh of Manipur, and the youngest son of Chowbi Yaima, a distant collateral of the ex-Maharaja, was raised to the Chiefship, but during his minority the administration of the State has been placed in the hands of a Political Agent. The officer selected for this post is Major St. P. Maxwell; and measures have been taken to abolish slavery, the system of forced labour has been done away with, and the administration has been placed upon a sound basis.

The narrative of events in Manipur has carried me far beyond the beginning of 1891, but there is advantage in telling that story from beginning to end without a break. Lord Lansdowne stayed in Calcutta until the 24th March 1891. His Lordship's contemplated tour was cut short by news of what was occurring, and he reached Simla on the last day of March, to stay there throughout the summer except for the short trips in the hills,—to Narkanda in June and to the Chor in September.

The affairs of Muscat on the Arabian coast had claimed attention leading to the conclusion of a commercial treaty in the month of March. On the



1891. death of Sultan Saiyid Turki in 1888 his second son Saiyid Feysal assumed the Government. He was opposed by Saiyid Abdul Aziz, his uncle, whom he defeated in July 1889, and when it was seen, next year, that Saiyid Feysal had firmly established himself, recognition of his accession was accorded. The question was raised at that time of assuming an exclusive protectorate, but the agreement of 1882 with France precludes our doing that.

The two frontier expeditions were successfully carried out. The Miranzai expeditionary force concentrated at Kohat, and crossed the border on the 26th January. The clans made no opposition, and the troops had returned by the end of February. The tribesmen accepted our terms, which were payment of fines, the location of posts on the Samana Range, the acceptance of tribal responsibility for offences, and the payment of revenue for the south side of the Samana. The latter term caused some excitement, and a small force was left to protect the workmen on the Samana. On the 4th April the picquets covering the working parties were attacked by a large force, including five Samil Orakzai tribes and some Afridis. The small British force was compelled to evacuate the Samana. A fortnight later, a force assembled at Kohat and drove the enemy off the Samana range with great loss, defeating and dispersing them wherever they were met. The whole Khanki valley was traversed and all the tribes submitted. The effect on the tribes was good and even the Rabbia Khel, the most stubborn of the Orakzai clans, agreed to pay revenue and to build posts and furnish men to hold them.

The Black Mountain force under General Elles advanced on the 12th March. The opposition was easily overcome, but at one time there appeared to be a prospect of an attack on the British force, by a large gathering from Swat and Buner, which had assembled at Baio under Mian Gul, the son of the Akhund of Swat. The gathering, however, broke up and had dispersed before the force re-crossed the Indus. By the end of May the Hassanzais and Akazais had surrendered unconditionally and had executed agreements providing for the perpetual banishment of Hashim Ali Khan, chief of the Khan Khel section of the Hasanzais, and for his surrender if he should ever come within the power of the clans; they provided also for the protection of roads along the crest of the Black Mountain and within tribal limits, for escorts and protection to officials in their country, and for responsibility for offences committed in British territory. Other sections made similar agreements later on and most of the troops were withdrawn in June, though a force remained until the late autumn to ensure fulfilment of the conditions accepted by the tribes.

Correspondence with the Amir on the subject of inviting a Mission to Kabul still proceeded during this season. His Highness desired the presence of a Mission in order to demarcate the boundary. His Excellency the Viceroy pointed out that, in the absence of information as to the subjects which officers would be called upon to discuss, they could not be deputed with full powers, and His Lordship asked for a statement of questions to be disposed of, and invited the Amir to mention the places at which he desired delimitation, and to say what tribes and tracts he regarded as being in Afghan limits. This, however, elicited from His Highness no more definite reply than that he wanted British officers to visit Kabul and to proceed, with some of His Highness's own officials, to "demarcate the limits between the two Governments from the Kabul river to Seistan." On this the Viceroy, rather than press his point further at the risk

of seeming to make pretext for delay, told the Amir that he was prepared to send an officer to Kabul to explain matters to him and to discuss the steps which might be taken with a view to the investigation of the British-Afghan Boundary question.

The Viceroy's letter explained that an officer deputed in the manner contemplated would not have power to settle anything, and His Excellency shewed how preferable it would be for the heads of the two Governments to meet and come to definite conclusions.

Then matters took an altogether novel turn. The Amir left this letter unanswered for months, while he studiously disseminated his intention of going to England and settling the question there. To this effect he published a proclamation and with this in view he took bonds from his people to be loyal during his absence. For the whole time that the Government of India remained at Simla in 1891, however, His Highness communicated to them nothing of his intention. He neither answered the Viceroy's letter nor wrote about his own plan of visiting England. He wrote, however, direct to Sir John Gorst expressing his wish to be invited to England.

Instances meanwhile were occurring which indicated how probable it was that troublesome questions should arise on the Afghan-Russian borders. General Kuropatkin, in direct correspondence with the Governor of Herat, asked that supplies might be freely provided for the Russian troops at Shaikh Junaid, and that direct trade routes might be opened out between Merv, Sarakhs and Herat. The General at the same time explained in a friendly manner that there was no hostile intent in the increase of the Shaikh Junaid garrison. The Amir ordered a reply to be sent, evading the requests about supplies and trade, but as to increase of troops, saying that Afghanistan would send troops to the boundary also. Another matter was the closing of a Russian irrigation channel on the Oxus at Khamiab, owing to shifting sand, and the Afghans' downright refusal to let the Russians open a new canal head at any price. The Viceroy advised the Amir to permit the deputation of a British officer to make enquiry on the spot, and the Amir replied that he would agree to General MacLean going from Meshed. General MacLean, however, was engaged in demarcating the Hashtadan boundary which he finished on the 24th May; and he could not reach Khamiab until the high river had covered the sandbanks at the disputed spot.

It may be mentioned here that this question henceforth dropped altogether out of sight, and nothing ever was done.

General Kuropatkin also complained in a letter to the Governor of Herat of cultivation by the Afghans in the Kushk valley below Chahil Dukhteran, contrary to the Boundary Agreement of 1887. An examination of the circumstances of the case led the Government of India to advise the Amir to let the canals fall into disuse, because none of them had been in use at the time of the signature of the Afghan Boundary Protocol bearing on the subject in 1885.

In July 1891 information was received that a Russian expedition had set out for the purpose of seizing some part of the Pamirs. The Russian Government denied all knowledge of this at first, but subsequently admitted that a small party had gone to watch Chinese and Afghan proceedings and "to shoot game for rifle practice." Captain Younghusband proceeded to Bozai Gumbaz in order to learn what their movements and intentions were, and Lieutenant



1891. Davison, an officer on leave in Chinese Turkistan, went with a similar object to the Alichur Pamir. They were both arrested and expelled by the Russians. Colonel Yanoff who commanded the party at Bozai Gumbaz disclosed to Captain Younghusband that the Russians claimed the valley of the Aksu and a frontier running by the Wakhijru Pass to the Baikra. He had indeed crossed the Baikra into Chitral country as far as the Darkot.

On the Somali Coast, as a sequel to the operations against the Mamasan Eesa which have already been mentioned, and with a view to establish as far as possible a permanent peace, the Political Agent proceeded in the cold weather of 1890-91 with an escort of Native Infantry through the Eesa country, and to Kabri Bahr in the Jibril Abokr country, inviting the tribes concerned to meet him. A permanent peace was sworn to, and although it has not been strictly kept by the inland tribes, yet the main object of securing peace between the Eesa and the Habr Awal tribes was attained, and that peace has not since been disturbed. A ten-mile limit was at the same time proclaimed around the ports, within which radius all raiding has been prohibited.

Mekran is the name by which we know the extensive region bounded on the west by Persia; on the east by the State of Las Bela and the Jhallawan tribal districts of Kalat; on the north by Kharan and by the Afghan and Persian districts below the Helmand; and on the south by the Arabian Sea. The best known divisions of Mekran are Panjgur, Bolida, Kej, Tump, Mand, and Kolwah. The whole of Mekran as thus defined is politically regarded as part of the Kalat State, and as more or less subject to His Highness the Khan who is entitled to a share of the revenue. The principal tribes inhabiting Mekran are the Gichkis, Nausherwanis, Mirwaris, and Bizanjos. The Khans of Kalat have been represented at Kej and Panjgur by two Naibs, but the government, such as it is, pertains properly to the tribal Sardar. Occasionally, however, the Gichki Sardar has combined the office of Sardar with that of Naib, so that the state of affairs are sufficiently complicated to be easily obscured. The politics of Mekran are looked after by the Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, under the supervision of the Governor-General's Agent.

In the early part of 1889 Mr. Crawford, who was Political Agent at the time, was sent to enquire into complaints, brought by Persia and by British subjects residing at Gwadar, against the Rinds of Mand for looting Kafilas and also into various disturbances which had recently broken out in Panjgur. The disturbances in Panjgur were due to rival claimants to the Gichki Sardarship, to the enmity between the Gichkis and the Nausherwanis, and to the intrigues of the Khan and the Kharan Sardar. In November 1889 a meeting was convened at Quetta by Sir Robert Sandeman to discuss Mekran matters, at which His Highness the Khan, Sir Nauroz Khan, and the late Gichki Sardar were present. It was proposed by this Committee that the British Government should actively intervene in the affairs of Mekran for the purpose of maintaining the rights of the several parties, of enforcing settlements of disputes, and of assisting in the collection of revenue. Colonel Reynolds, who was then the Political Agent, was sent in the winter of 1889-90 on tour in Mekran to enquire into the condition of the country; and on return he submitted proposals for its future control, together with petitions from the Gichki Sardars praying the British Government to take over the management of the country. Sir Robert Sandeman approved of the policy of taking over the administration on rent, and forwarded a letter from the Khan proposing an arrangement of this nature, but he reserved his

opinion as to details until after he had revisited Mekran. The Government of India withheld a decision on the question until after Sir Robert had visited the country on a tour of inspection which they sanctioned his undertaking.

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Towards the end of December 1890, Sir Robert Sandeman left Karachi with a strong escort; and, accompanied by Major Muir, Political Agent, marched into Mekran, *viâ* Bela. During his tour he appointed jirgas to enquire into and settle tribal disputes, and authorised and confirmed the various awards recommended by the jirgas. On the completion of this work Sir Robert Sandeman deputed a British officer, Mr. Tate, to represent the Khan at Panjgur, and leaving Major Muir with a strong escort in political charge, himself set out from Gwadar for Karachi in February 1891. At the end of February Major Muir was murderously attacked by Shahdad who had been deposed from the office of Naib at Kej by Sir Robert under the authority invested in him by the Khan. In April 1891 Sir Robert Sandeman submitted his views on the strategical and political position of Mekran to the Government of India, and proposed to administer the country. His views, however, were not accepted by the Government, who had no wish to add materially to their responsibilities by the assumption of jurisdiction over these outlying tracts.

On the Burma side the peace was disturbed by the revolt of the Shan State of Wuntho, the most important of the Shan States west of the Irawadi. When first approached after the annexation of Upper Burma, the Wuntho Sawbwa assumed an attitude of hostility, and although more satisfactory relations were for a time established with him, he broke into open rebellion early in 1891. The rising was rapidly suppressed, and under orders issued in October Wuntho ceased to be a Shan State and was incorporated with the adjoining settled districts. The State of Kale was for some years after the annexation disturbed by the quarrels of rival claimants to the Chiefship, and our direct interference was necessitated in 1889 to check the inroads of the neighbouring Chins. Shortly after the suppression of the Wuntho rebellion proof of the thorough disloyalty of the Kale Sawbwa was adduced. He was accordingly deported and his State was incorporated with the Upper Chindwin district.

The Hazara country remained throughout the season in a very disturbed state. What the exact conditions were it is not possible to say as the information obtainable from the country is not to be trusted; but it would appear that however severely the Amir punished the revolted Hazaras, he remained far from being able to subdue them.

Kashmir affairs had begun to make some progress. An experienced Forest officer was lent to the State in order to save the forests and their revenues, etc. Similarly Mr. Logan, a Financial expert, made an able and exhaustive enquiry into the financial state of the country and organized a wholesome system of accounts which is now presided over by a retired European officer of the Finance Department.

The Maharaja of Kashmir had several times pressed Lord Lansdowne to visit his State, and His Excellency was desirous of satisfying himself by personal observation whether anything could be done towards improving the Maharaja's position and restoring his powers. A change of Residents had taken place at the end of 1890, and the Maharaja had abandoned his attitude of uncompromising opposition. His Excellency guarded against extravagant expectations being entertained as to the results of his visit, and took measures to keep down its

1891 expense; and then he accepted the invitation, and on the 13th October 1891 left Simla for Kashmir. While at Srinagar His Excellency announced to the Maharaja that he would have a part of his powers restored to him. His Highness became President of the Council. At the same time he undertook to restrict his personal expenditure to Rs. 6,60,000 annually.

From Kashmir His Excellency proceeded to Gwalior and made the acquaintance there of the young Maharaja Sindhia, a promising boy who is being prudently brought up by Surgeon-Major Crofts and Mr. Johnstone, the tutor. Their control has not been withdrawn though the Maharaja was married early in the year. The administration is carried on by a Council under the presidency of Bapu Sahib Jadu, grandfather to the Maharaja, with the Dowager Maharani, as Regent. Affairs are conducted with no conspicuous ability, but no grave scandal has been disclosed.

Rewah was not visited on this occasion. In that State too the Chief is a minor, but the administration is in the able hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson as Superintendent. The disturbing element in Rewah is the Chandelin Maharani, mother of the Chief. Worked upon by ambitious and irresponsible advisers, Her Highness opposes everything in the hope of getting a share of power. In this year her opposition was chiefly directed against the appointment of Lal Ramanaj Parshad Singh, the hereditary Commander-in-Chief, as Dewan, probably because he was selected by the Superintendent as the best qualified among the Sardars.

His Excellency was received with great rejoicing in Bhopal and the Begam was gratified by being exempted from the liability of presenting a *nazar* at Viceregal Darbars. Indore was also visited, and the Viceroy arrived in Calcutta on the 28th November.

Regarding other internal States, it is worthy of note that the affairs of the small State of Rampur, situated in Rohilkhand in the North-Western Provinces, claimed a good deal of attention during this year. The Nawab of Rampur had died in 1889 and had been succeeded by his minor son. The administration was conducted by a Council of Regency, the ruling spirit in which was the Vice-President General Azim-ud-din Khan. In April 1891 the General was murdered in the streets of Rampur. The President of the Council resigned, the affairs of the State were thrown into confusion, and failing the selection of a competent Muhammadan official to succeed, the Presidentship was conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent, of the Central India Horse. In October of the same year a serious outbreak in the Rampur Jail, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent narrowly escaped being slain, was put down with prompt severity, and the affairs of the State have subsequently been quietly conducted.

In the same year, the revenue and civil jurisdiction in the Malani tract in the Rajputana State of Malwar, a district which had been under British management since 1836 owing to the inability of the Darbar to control its lawless inhabitants, was restored to the Darbar as an acknowledgment of satisfactory administration.

In Hyderabad occurred the well-known "diamond case." A jeweller, named Jacob, had arranged with His Highness the Nizam to get him a large diamond (of which a model was shown to His Highness) for 46 lakhs of rupees, if on inspection His Highness approved of the diamond. His Highness agreed to pay Jacob 23 lakhs in advance, in order to enable Jacob to get the diamond

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from the firm to which it belonged, and this sum was paid into the Bank of Bengal to Jacob's credit. The diamond was produced, but the Nizam declined to purchase it on the ground that it did not meet with his approval. A refund of the 23 lakhs which had been advanced was demanded, but he declined to produce the money, and on the advice of Counsel, Jacob was prosecuted for criminal breach of trust. The case failed, and the Nizam determined to file a suit against Jacob in the Civil Court for the recovery of the money. At the same time Jacob got permission from Government to enter a counter-suit against the Nizam for the balance of the money due on the purchase of the diamond. Neither of these suits was, however, instituted, and the matter was compromised—the Nizam retaining the diamond, and paying his expenses of the prosecution, and Jacob retaining the 23 lakhs advanced to him.

The relations between Baroda and the neighbouring Chietships of Kathiawar and the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies often give trouble, and one dispute which was decided in 1891 is worthy of special mention. Baroda claimed to be regarded as patron and guardian of the celebrated Hindu shrine of Somnath or Prabhás Patan, situated in the Muhammadan State of Junagarh. In particular Baroda protested against the levy of fees on pilgrims to provide the expenses for sanitary and other objects. It was decided that Baroda had no right to interfere with the internal concerns of Junagarh; efforts are, however, being made to secure certain privileges for Baroda officials and subjects who may visit Prabhás Patan.

One or two matters, which are connected with the Government of India's relations with States in India in general, may be conveniently mentioned here. With regard to railways passing through Native States, two important questions are the principles on which land should be acquired by the line, and the principles on which jurisdiction over the lines should be exercised. The subordinate States are expected to co-operate with the Government of India in furthering railway enterprise, and in 1890 it was made known to them that, unless the free grant of land would impose a disproportionate burden on any State, all were expected to provide land for railway lines under construction, and to give it free of charge on account of compensation to the cultivators. In the following year it was made known to Political Officers that the British Government require to assume control, and to procure a cession of jurisdiction over all railway lines which form part of a continuous line of communication between Native territory on the one hand and British or Native territory on the other.

In places occupied and administered by British authorities, although part of Native territory, such as Cantonments and Residencies, the extent and nature of British jurisdiction had not been always uniform or precisely known. In June of this year however a notification, having application to all such places, prohibited newspapers from being edited, printed or published without the permission of the Political Agent; and in the following year, it was decided, in a murder case, that British jurisdiction can be claimed as an inherent right within Residency 'enclaves' without reference to any cession, express or implied.

The year ended with fighting in Kurram on the Punjab border, and in the Gilgit Agency. The affairs of Kurram had not ceased to be a source of anxiety throughout the year. The Amir renewed his complaints against the Turis, and the Government of India offered to send up an independent British officer if the

1891. Amir would abide by his decisions and enforce them against his subjects. The Amir affected not to understand the Viceroy's letter, and he received with distinction in Kabul a notorious borderer called "Chikkai" who immediately afterwards, in the month of November, attacked Kurram at the head of a considerable gathering among whom were Afghan subjects. He was repulsed at first by a combination of Lower and Upper Kurram, but the two parties subsequently quarrelled, and Chikkai was enabled to obtain lands for the building of a village in Lower Kurram.

In the late autumn, the affairs of Hunza and Nagar reached their crisis. These States had in the month of May very nearly come into collision with the Gilgit Agency. Uzz Khan, the son of the Nagar Chief, having deposed his father and murdered his brothers, took measures in combination with the Chief of Hunza to make a demonstration against Chalt as a protest against Colonel Durand's having made a road from Gilgit to that place. By a rapid movement on Chalt, the British Agent was able to forestall the Nagar attack, and the combined Hunza and Nagar force withdrew from Nilt on the opposite bank of the river. The aspect of affairs however was very threatening. Colonel Durand was convinced of the necessity of making a practicable road to Chalt, for the Hunza Raja was by no means to be trusted; and he was at the same time almost certain that any attempt to do so would be opposed in the winter. In these circumstances, Colonel Durand visited Simla in August to discuss the matters of the Agency. These were indeed not running smoothly. The Hunza and Nagar Chiefs feared that they would be punished for their hostility and yet they did not abandon it, and the former would not allow messengers to go through his country to Captain Younghusband. Looking to the possibility of trouble, it was decided to strengthen Colonel Durand's hands. The Agency guard was increased by 200 Gurkhas, two guns of a Native Mountain Battery and a Gatling. The staff of European officers was raised to 14. When Colonel Durand returned he found that an unsettled feeling prevailed among the tribes round Gilgit, and both Hunza and Nagar were again preparing to oppose him at Chalt. His difficulties in the matter of supplies were great. The contractor entrusted with the carriage of grain to Gilgit failed to fulfil his contract, and he had to reduce the numbers of the garrison owing to his inability to feed them, though luckily he made up in quality for his loss in numbers.

The Nagar Raja forced on a conflict by intimating that any attempt to build a bridge at Chalt would lead to war, and the Hunza and Nagar forces occupied Mayun and Nilt before work had been recommenced on the road to Chalt. Colonel Durand pushed on to Chalt and sent a message to the tribes requiring them to desist from opposition. This they refused to do in a defiant reply. Colonel Durand then advanced with a force of about 900 men, of whom 200 were British Native troops and the others were of the Kashmir army. He attacked the opposing force at Nilt, which was taken on the 2nd December 1891. The position was one of great natural strength, the Kanjutis had considerable reputation for courage, and the storming of Nilt was carried out with great dash and determination. After a check of 16 days, caused by the strong position which the enemy held on cliffs overlooking Nilt, an advance was made to Nagar and Hunza, both of which fell without further opposition. Colonel Durand himself was disabled during the attack on Nilt, and the further advance was effected under the leadership of Major Colin Mackenzie of the Ross-shire

Bufs, the direction of political affairs devolving on Dr. Robertson, who had returned from Kafiristan only a few days before. 1892.

Before turning attention to the affairs of the North-West Frontier in 1892, it will be convenient to give an account of events connected with the inception of negotiations with China which were undertaken with the view of settling a boundary between Burma and China. To these much time and labour have recently been devoted.

The convention concluded with China on the 24th July 1886 after the annexation of Upper Burma, provided for the demarcation by a Commission of the boundary of that country with China, and for the settlement by a convention of the conditions of frontier trade between the two countries.

Nothing could be done while the border country remained unvisited and practically unknown. To the north of Upper Burma proper, in the tract lying round the head-waters of the Chindwin and Irawadi, the country is mainly in the occupation of a wild race of mountaineers known in Burma as Kachins and in Assam as Singphos. During the past half century, the Kachins have pressed southward in the neighbourhood of Bhamo and Mogaung, and have gained a footing in the Northern Shan States on the west of the Irawadi. It was in connection with trading interests in the jade mines near Mogaung, and along the routes connecting Yunnan with the upper basin of the Irawadi, that we were first brought in contact with these tribesmen, and repeated raids and outrages committed by them have compelled us gradually to extend our authority over the tracts adjoining our settled districts.

In the open season of 1890-91 steps were taken to increase our local knowledge of the frontier. Two reconnoitring parties were sent out; the one visited Keng Hung, Möng Lem, and the Wa country; the other proceeded up the Irawadi to a considerable distance north of the point where the 'Nmaikha and the Malikha join to form that river. The reports and maps received from Burma as the results of these explorations were sent to the Secretary of State in November 1891, and the India Office shortly after suggested to the Foreign Office that sufficient information was available to warrant proposals for a settlement of the frontier towards the south and east from about north latitude 25° 30'. At the outset of the negotiations which ensued, the Chinese Minister in London took the position that all the territory on the east bank of the Irawadi to the north of the Mole river was a no-man's land on which Burmese or British rights could only be recognised as a matter of arrangement.

The Government of India, on the other hand, though ready and anxious to treat China with the utmost liberality, considered it necessary, for the purpose of keeping open trade-routes and protecting our settled districts, to secure and exercise control over all Kachin tribes of any strength and importance. It was enunciated as a principle that we should include within our boundary nothing which could be omitted consistently with the safety of our frontier and with any undoubted obligations which we had already incurred. In accordance with this principle the Government of India were of opinion that the suggested projection of the Chinese frontier to the Irawadi should be disallowed as it would cut the Bhamo district in two, and that the demand for a port on the Irawadi should be at once and finally rejected. Important concessions were proposed in order to secure a satisfactory settlement, such as waiving the claim of Burma to Möng Lem, Keng Hung and the Kokang circle of



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N. Theinni, and the Secretary of State was invited to consider the possibility of taking advantage of the negotiations to endeavour to secure the discontinuance of the "Decennial Mission."

In the meantime the intrigues of the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho and other refugee outlaws, with the Kachin Chiefs of the tract to which the negotiations principally related, rendered it necessary to bring this tract under control. Early in 1892 a post was established at Sadôn. In September of the same year the Chinese Minister demanded the withdrawal of our troops from Sadôn as a preliminary to any further discussion of the frontier. Negotiations were on this account interrupted for a time, but in December the Secretary of State telegraphed that China had withdrawn her demand for the evacuation of Sadôn as a preliminary to further negotiations, which would shortly be resumed.

Mr. Pyne arrived in Calcutta during the first week in January 1892, and was granted an interview by the Viceroy. He was the bearer of letters from the Amir to Lord Salisbury and Sir John Gorst containing complaints of the attitude of the Government of India towards His Highness, and suggesting that the Amir should be allowed to enter into direct relations with Her Majesty's Government without the intervention of the Indian Government. Mr Pyne, under instructions from the Amir, mooted the question of His Highness's invitation to England, and the Viceroy wrote to His Highness stating that Her Majesty's Government thought that in the present condition of affairs, it would be inexpedient for him to visit England, but that His Excellency hoped that after the Amir had met and conferred with the Viceroy in India, Her Majesty's Government might find it possible to entertain the proposal. The Amir did not accept this renewed invitation to India; but writing on the 25th February, invited the Viceroy to meet him at Kabul or Jalalabad, or, failing this, to depute some high officials to visit him at Kabul. The Viceroy explained that it was impossible for him to absent himself from India, and suggested as an alternative that His Highness should meet him near Peshawar in the ensuing autumn.

In June, a polite reply was sent to the Amir by Lord Salisbury through the Government of India, and the Viceroy, in transmitting it, explained to His Highness that our constitutional practice required that all communications of this kind should pass through His Excellency's hands. The Amir acknowledged this, and said he would in future send any letters for Lord Salisbury through the Viceroy, and enclosed another sealed cover for transmission to His Lordship, which, however, was acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. The Amir was much mortified at being prevented from opening up direct correspondence with Her Majesty's Government.

On the 23rd July, the Viceroy wrote to the Amir, referring to the various misunderstandings which had arisen at several places near the Indian frontier, informing him that it had been decided to effect a settlement of the frontier during the ensuing winter, and offering to depute His Excellency Lord Roberts to Jalalabad to confer with His Highness on this important question. The Amir expressed his pleasure at the proposal, but said that he was so fully occupied with the Hazara rising that he could not yet fix a date for Lord Roberts's reception. In replying to this letter (on 29th August), the Viceroy pointed out that the danger of disturbances on the frontier from the presence of Afghan troops at Asmar, Chageh and Wana had not diminished, and that this state of things could not be allowed to continue indefinitely. The Amir replied that he was still unable to fix a date for the reception of the Mission.

Some time prior to this, the Government of India had decided to detain in India as a mark of their dissatisfaction certain guns which the Amir had purchased in England. The Amir now wrote enquiring the reason of this action, and was told that until the correspondence now proceeding between him and the Government of India regarding frontier matters had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, no munitions of war would be allowed to cross the frontier.

Writing again to the Viceroy on the 21st October, the Amir said that he still could not fix a date for the reception of Lord Roberts's Mission, and added that if Lord Roberts's term of office had expired before His Highness could receive a Mission, the settlement could be undertaken by other high officials of Government. No further communications on the subject of the Mission took place up to the end of the year.

The large force under the Commander-in-Chief in the Jalalabad district was not allowed to be idle during the first half of the year 1892. Conflict broke out between him and the Safis, and it is probable that the force would have been utilized for what is believed to have been its original object, *viz.*, the subjugation of Bajaur, had not His Highness been warned by the Viceroy in a letter, dated 29th January, that this could not be allowed. To this letter the Amir replied on 25th February requesting that the Bajaur question should be held in abeyance until His Highness had met either the Viceroy or a British Mission; but he added with regard to Asmar, that he considered it to be included within the limits of Kunar, and that he should occupy it as a matter of urgency. On the 16th March the Afghan Commander-in-Chief occupied the Shigal Valley, and two days later Asmar was occupied by tribal levies, the nominee to the Khanship who had been put in by the Khan of Jandul on the death of the former chief fleeing towards Chitral. General Ghulam Haidar Khan next marched his regular troops into Asmar, his advance being strongly opposed by the tribesmen, who, however, were defeated with considerable loss. He had collected a force of 7,000 men in the vicinity of Asmar, when on the 27th April the Government of India learnt that he intended marching into Bajaur on the 30th. Strong warnings were immediately sent to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Amir to the effect that an invasion of Bajaur would be regarded as an act of hostility to the Government of India. The Amir denied that any orders had been issued for an advance on Bajaur, and adhered to his former opinion that the Bajaur question should be held in abeyance pending the arrival of a British Mission in Afghanistan. At the same time he maintained his right to interfere in Bajaur. He then took steps for the formal annexation of Asmar to Afghanistan, and has ever since positively refused to evacuate it.

The Afghan troops were not many weeks in Asmar before hostilities broke out with the surrounding tribesmen aided by the Khan of Jandul. Each side charged the other with commencing the conflict; but however this might be, it was felt that the state of things could not be allowed to continue; that the presence of the Afghan Commander-in-Chief at Asmar was a standing menace to the independent tribesmen of Bajaur, and the Amir was accordingly warned that he must not attack Jandul or any of the Bajaur States, and that should his troops or those of his allies cause further collision, it would become necessary for the Government of India to require him to withdraw his troops without delay from Asmar to the limits of the territory formerly in his occupation. Umra Khan was at the same time plainly warned against acts of aggression. The Mehtar of Chitral was also warned against interfering in Bajaur.



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The Amir continued to maintain his right to Asmar, which he said he would never surrender: as for Jandul and the rest of Bajaur, he had "for the sake of the British Government" allowed the matter to remain in abeyance pending the arrival of a Mission. For a time no further conflict took place. Umra Khan's relations with Chitral had become very strained; and he seemed to be in no way anxious to accept the terms of the agreement offered him by the Government of India in connection with the opening up of the Peshawar-Chitral road, submitting a revised form of agreement, which, however, the Government did not see its way to accept. This question had not advanced at the end of 1892.

In September a collision again became imminent. Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk had died, and Afzal-ul-Mulk had withdrawn the Chitrali levies from Narai on the Chitral river. Umra Khan immediately occupied Narai, and the Afghan Sipah Salar advanced to Bargam on the opposite bank. Neither side, however, advanced, and conflict was averted.

The Chageh incident, which had been dormant for a long time, was reopened by the action of the Afghans in May, when the Governor of Farrah, with a strong force, came to Chageh and carried off to jail close upon a hundred persons. A complaint was made by Government to the Amir, who replied that he knew nothing of the raid, but would make enquiries. Subsequently the Viceroy wrote to the Amir that if the Afghans at Chageh abstained from provoking a breach of the peace, they would be allowed to remain there for the present, in the hope that an amicable settlement would be come to within a reasonable time. The Amir made no further reference to his Governor's action, but replied to the Viceroy that he would produce his claims to Chageh at the proper time. Meanwhile, towards the end of the year, some of the prisoners who had escaped while being conveyed from Farrah to Kandahar, collected a party and attacked Chageh, killing the Amir's representative and three of his men, after which they took to flight with as much property as they could carry off. The fort was then re-occupied by men in the Amir's interest.

The situation in Wana was brought about by the Amir penetrating further southward and endeavouring to bring under effective control the Waziris and other clans, occupying Wana, Spin, Gulkach and other places either within the limits of British political control, or close to them. He sent troops to establish posts at certain points on this frontier and to remain there pending further orders from him. Some of his sowars encamped on the northern bank of the river, and claimed the territory in the vicinity as belonging to Afghanistan. A party of these sowars arrived at Gulkach, on the north bank of the river, about the end of February, and under orders of Government sixty sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps, under a native officer, were sent to occupy the southern bank at that spot. A letter was sent to the Afghan officer by the Political Officer in Zhob, requesting him not to interfere with tribes on the south side of the river, and as regards any claims he might have on the north side, he was referred to the officials of the Punjab Government. The Waziris who had given in their allegiance to us and accepted service, were told that if the Amir's officials made overtures to them, or tried to enter their country, they should say that they were in relation with the British Government and could have nothing to do with any other power. The position remained in this unsatisfactory condition for some time. The Amir's officials, supported by letters from His Highness, continued intriguing with the tribesmen, and with some success. The Waziris demanded assurances of support

in the event of their rejecting the Amir's overtures and resisting his advance by force. A somewhat guarded assurance was given them to the effect that if they strictly confined themselves to their own recognized territory and committed no act of aggression, or provocation, the Government of India would support them against the Amir's interference.

In May, Wana was occupied by Afghan troops under Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, and the feeling of unrest among the Waziris became more evident. The Sardar commenced offering allowances on the part of the Amir to all who would come in to him, making them extravagant promises, and doing all in his power to induce them to sever their connection with the British Government and accept the Amir's suzerainty. Under these inducements, deputations of various sections went to Kabul and interviewed the Amir. On the 6th of July, the Viceroy wrote a strong letter of warning to the Amir regarding his encroachments in Waziri territory, requesting him to order his officers to desist from all attempts to induce the tribe to accept His Highness's rule, pending a settlement of the frontier question. The substance of the warning was conveyed to the Waziris and to the Amir's Agent in Wana.

As a consequence of the Afghan intrigues, the Waziris began to raid upon territory under the control of the British authorities, and the outrages which they committed were believed to have been instigated by the Amir's Agent at Wana, Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan. At the request of the Mahsud maliks, a small force was sent to the Gumal to preserve order; and in a letter to the Amir, dated 29th August, the Viceroy informed him that he must withdraw his agents and troops from the vicinity of Wana and Gulkach by the 1st October, and that if by that date they had not been withdrawn, their removal would be enforced.

Sardar Gul Muhammad even sent an agent to induce the Bhattani tribe to tender their allegiance to the Amir. The Bhattanis are practically British subjects, with whom we have the closest relations, and they were told to expel the Afghan agent and promised support. In view of this guarantee, and of the increasing aggressions of the Amir's agents, and the numerous outrages which had occurred, a small force was sent to occupy Jandola in the Bhattani country, until affairs improved, and Kajuri Kach was reinforced.

On receipt of the Viceroy's letter, demanding the evacuation of Wana and Gulkach before the 1st of October, the Amir ordered Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan to retire to Wazkhwah, pending a settlement of the outstanding frontier questions. This and the occupation of Jandola had an excellent effect in quieting the country, and a general improvement was noticeable in the disposition of the tribe. They surrendered one of the men concerned in the murder of the Levy sowars, restored the rifles and carbines which had been carried away, offered to help the Government to punish the murderers, and paid a heavy fine. Even the maliks who visited Kabul submitted to the general tribal council. But the Amir did not desist from his intrigues with the tribes; on the contrary, though he told them that he had removed his agent from their country pending a settlement of the frontier, he assured them of the continuance of the allowances they were receiving from him.

Attempts by Afghan officials to induce the Dawar maliks to visit the Amir, and to make their submission to him, were continuously made throughout the year 1892; but though a few maliks visited the Governor of Khost, the intrigues of the Amir's officials only induced the Dawaris to repeat their wish to enter into relations with the British Government. Some of the maliks wrote asking if the

1892 Government of India were willing to take their country under protection, but in view of the unsatisfactory state of the relations with the Amir, it was not considered desirable to accept the Dawaris' proposal, and the district officers were instructed to encourage friendly intercourse with the tribe, without giving any indication of a desire to extend protection over their country or to compete with the Amir for it

There was no improvement in the state of affairs in Kurram. On the contrary, things were going from bad to worse. Owing to the strong evidence in support of the belief that the Amir was inciting the outlaw Chikkai, the Jajis and independent tribesmen to make war on the Turis, the Viceroy requested him to order back the Afghan subjects who had combined with Chikkai to attack Kurram, and His Highness was told that unless they speedily evacuated the valley, the Government of India would be compelled to take steps to protect the Turis. The Amir admitted that he had given his subjects permission to take the law into their own hands, and added that the Turi difficulty could not be settled unless British troops were stationed among them. During April and May frequent conflicts took place, in some of which the Amir's troops are believed to have joined, and the Turis were becoming disheartened, as their assailants became the reverse under the encouragement of the Amir. In July, an influential Turi jirgah came to Kohat and asked the British Government to take Kurram under British administration, and it was decided to send a small force to Kurram in the autumn to establish order. The Amir was informed of this decision, and Mr. Merk, with an escort of two regiments of Native Infantry, two squadrons of Native Cavalry, and four mountain guns, entered the valley early in October. He was well received by the Turis and commenced at once settling the disputes of the Turis *inter se*, which he had little difficulty in arranging. The arrival of Mr. Merk was followed by numerous outrages by Afghan subjects on the Turi border. It is unnecessary to detail them; they created a great deal of ill-feeling, and made Mr. Merk's task doubly difficult, for, while he was able to exact reparation in all cases in which the Turis were the aggressors, he was unable to obtain any redress where Afghan subjects were in the wrong.

Uninfluential jirgahs of the Khyber Afridis and Orakzais visited the Amir during December 1891 and January 1892, and were well received, and invited to come again. The Amir told them that they must recognise him as King of Islam and pay tithes, and that if the British Government did not vacate the Samana, they must follow the line of action which the Amir might take. Other deputations from the Khyber and the Orakzais visited Kabul in May, and it was known that letters had been received by them promising to supply arms if they would come and acknowledge His Highness as their King. To the Amir's intrigues with the Afridis may undoubtedly be traced the disturbances led by Malik Amin Khan, Kuki Khel, who during May and June caused much trouble in the Khyber, and His Highness was warned that the Government of India could not permit him to interfere with the Orakzais and Afridis, whom they regarded as independent.

At the end of February an incident was got up by the Amir to show the Government of India that he did not regard the Chaman question as closed. He sent to the Viceroy a letter which he professed to have received from the Kandahar traders, announcing their intention to put to death any member of the trading community who should hereafter avail himself of the railway station

at New Chaman ; and His Highness suggested that the sending of goods from New Chaman should be stopped, and that traders should be allowed to send their property from Killa Abdulla as heretofore. It was well known that this endeavour to boycott the New Chaman station had been instigated by the Amir himself, and His Highness was merely told in reply that there never had been any intention of closing the Killa Abdulla station, or compelling traders to use the New Chaman station, but that traders recognized the advantages of despatching their goods from Chaman and had been freely using that route. For a long time afterwards, everything possible was done to boycott New Chaman, and no little inconvenience was caused.

The Amir's ill humour at this time was shewn in other ways also ; for instance, it was openly announced by the Governor of Kandahar that the Amir did not wish any of his subjects to associate with servants of the British Government, and Muhammad Taki Khan, the British news-writer, was charged with intriguing with persons opposed to the Amir's Government.

Again, the Amir refused to allow the head munshi of the Kabul Agency to return to Kabul, on the ground that during his absence on leave in India, he had been employed in the Political Agency with Sardar Ayub Khan. His Highness even forbade his English tailor to make clothes for the British Agent, imprisoned two sentries who had allowed the Agent to enter the tailor's premises, and issued orders that neither the British Agent nor any of the men of the Agency were to be allowed to enter either the workshops or the houses of any of His Highness's European employés.

During the year many instances were reported of desertion from the native army to Afghan territory, the men taking with them their arms and accoutrements. As a general rule, the deserters were well received by the Afghan authorities, who enlisted them into the Afghan army and paid for their weapons.

Early in the spring the Hazara rebellion broke out afresh, and spread to sections which had not previously taken part in it. The Hazaras for a long time held their own, occasionally inflicting severe losses on the Afghan troops. The tribe, indeed, made such a strong resistance, that at one time during the summer, the Amir had 40,000 troops and levies in the field against them. The expedition cost a very large sum of money, and disturbed trade by the great drain on the transport of the country ; and at the end of the year, the Hazaras, though they were defeated, and their country was partly occupied, were by no means crushed. A large force of Uzbek levies which was despatched from Maimena in July to take part in the campaign, revolted, and returned and attacked the Afghan troops in Maimena. The levies were dispersed, but not until they had had several successful fights with the troops. Following on this, the Firozkohis commenced raiding in Saripul, and they were not reduced to submission for many months after a great many troops from Maimena and Herat had taken the field. In connection with the Hazara rising, the Amir and his officials published proclamations declaring the Shiahs to be infidels, which gave rise to systematic persecution of this class throughout Afghanistan, and created much ill-feeling in Persia and elsewhere, His Majesty the Shah urging Her Majesty's Government to interfere.

The rising of the Sunni Hazaras of Killa Nau in the Herat Province, which occurred about the middle of May, should not be confused with that of the Shia Hazaras of the Hazarajat. The Killa Nau rebels were incited by Russian emissaries from Panjdeh, and were aided by Turkomans from Russian terri-

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tory, headed by a Russian Officer. This insurrection was put down without much difficulty by the Government of Herat, and the share taken in it by persons from Russian territory formed the subject of a complaint to the Russian Government.

Several other instances of Russian aggression and interference on the Herat frontier came to notice during 1892. They were not, however, of great importance. General Kuropatkin displayed a desire to enter into direct and friendly relations with the Afghan local officials, but this was not generally responded to.

The Russian Government sent repeated complaints regarding the re-opening by the Afghans of disused canals in the Kushk Valley. The Amir affected not to understand what was required, and said the Russians were only seeking a pretext for a quarrel, but he suggested a joint enquiry on the spot by British, Afghan and Russian officers. This was eventually agreed to, but the matter was not finally disposed of till the end of August 1893, when Colonel Yate, after prolonged local enquiry, conceded the Russian claims, under instructions from the Government of India. The Russians have already settled two hundred families of emigrants in the Kushk Valley.

During April affairs on the Black Mountain, which had at no time been satisfactory since the return of the last expedition, changed for the worse. Hashim Ali and his followers came to the right bank of the Indus, and established himself in some Hassanzai and Madakhel villages. The engagement entered into with the tribes was thus broken. The Madakhel were blockaded, and in June the Isazai clans were warned that unless Hashim Ali were surrendered or expelled, a British force would be sent across the border. Everything possible was done to avoid the necessity of an expedition, but without success, and at the end of September a force under General Lockhart was concentrated at Darband to punish those villages which were known to have harboured Hashim Ali. The force visited and destroyed the offending villages, and returned to British territory by the 8th of October, without having met with opposition. Hashim Ali Khan remained at large.

Affairs in Hunza and Nagar speedily settled down after the Nilt campaign. A Hunza deputation which had gone to Russian territory on hostilities threatening, returned loaded with presents, among which were Russian rifles and ammunition. Colonel Durand, having recovered from the effects of his wound, resumed charge of the Gilgit Agency on the 7th of January. He temporarily appointed Raja Jafar Ali Khan as Governor of Nagar, and a former Wazir of Hunza as Governor of that State. The Chinese officials in Kashgar then began to show an interest in the British proceedings, and to ask the reasons of the despatch of troops to Hunza. The Chinese were told that there was no intention to cross the border of China; that no foreign rights whatever on this side of the Hindu-Kush and Mustagh could be admitted; and that Hunza was a rebellious feudatory of Kashmir, which we were within our rights in punishing for misconduct. The Tsungli Yamen next telegraphed a remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government, and begged that the Hunza Chief might not be dethroned, or any change made in the status of Kanjut without previous understanding with China. The Chinese Minister was told that the annexation of Hunza was not contemplated, and that a suitable member of the ruling family would be found, if possible, for the chiefship. Eventually Muhammad Nazim, a half-brother of Safdar Ali Khan, the late Chief, was nominated to the Hunza chiefship, and, to

meet the susceptibilities of the Chinese, they were allowed to have two envoys present at the formal installation ceremony, on the understanding that they were to be treated as honoured spectators, to exercise no political functions, and to take no part in the ceremony.

The complete success of the troops in Hunza and Nagar had the best effect in Chitral, though the Mehtar persisted in intriguing in Bajaur against our advice. Aman-ul-Mulk, the old Mehtar of Chitral, died suddenly in Darbar on the 30th August. Sardar Nizam-ul-Mulk was away at the time in Yasin, and the rulership was formally assumed by Afzal-ul-Mulk on the 8th of September in the presence of 2,000 Chitralis. He put to death three of his brothers, and advanced against Nizam-ul-Mulk, but the latter, deserted by most of his followers, fled to Gilgit, and no fighting took place. The attitude of Umra Khan in the south was very threatening, and Afzal-ul-Mulk begged that British officers might be sent to Chitral. The Government of India ordered Dr. Robertson to start at once to re-assure the new Mehtar, and, if possible, effect a settlement between him and Umra Khan. Before Dr. Robertson could start, Sher Afzal, an uncle of Afzal-ul-Mulk, swept down on Chitral from Badakshan, where he had been a refugee, killed the Mehtar, and seized the country. It was generally believed that the Amir approved of this act of aggression and indirectly aided Sher Afzal. On the news reaching Gilgit, Sardar Nizam-ul-Mulk set out with a large following, and occupied Mastuj without difficulty. Drasan fell into his hands on the 1st December, and directly after, Sher Afzal himself fled to the Afghan Commander-in-Chief at Asmar. He has since been under surveillance at Kabul, and the Amir has promised that he shall not again be allowed to disturb the peace in Chitral. For some time Umra Khan continued to play an active part in the southern district of Chitral; he attacked Darosh, but was unable to take the fort, and after several skirmishes he withdrew to Dir, where his troops were soon engaged in conflict with the tribes inhabiting the Kohistan. The end of the year saw a Mission under Dr. Robertson preparing to leave Gilgit for Chitral for the settlement of our future relations with the ruler of that country.

An unfortunate incident occurred towards the end of the year. The people of Chilas had been committing outrages on the Kashmir frontier and ill-treating the Kashmir news-writer, and the question as to how they should be dealt with was under consideration, when some of the headmen of Gor came to Gilgit and expressed a wish to take Dr. Robertson back to Gor, in order to evince their friendship and discuss arrangements for pacifying the frontier. The Government of India agreed to his going, and Dr. Robertson met with a friendly reception.

The smallness of his escort (100 rifles), however, tempted the tribesmen, and Dr. Robertson received authentic information that the Shinaki tribes were about to attack him. His position was exceedingly dangerous; retreat was impossible, and his best chance was to get out into the open where his riflemen could make the best advantage of their arms. He accordingly advanced on Thalpen which he surprised, and occupied pending the arrival of reinforcements. While the latter were on their way, Dr. Robertson finding the Chilas determined to fight, crossed the Indus, burnt Chilas, and returned to Thalpen to prepare for the impending attack. The reinforcements on their way up were attacked by the tribesmen, but driven off with heavy loss. The destruction of Chilas had a good effect, and the vakils of the Thak



1892 Valley professed a wish to pay their respects. Dr. Robertson sent five sepoy on a raft to bring them across the river; the raft was fired on, the sepoys killed, and Captain Wallace, who went to their assistance, was severely wounded. On the 30th November Chilas was occupied, and the end of the year saw a sufficiently strong force of Kashmir troops holding the place without further fighting having occurred. Scarcity of grain at Gilgit necessitated arrangements being made to send a regiment of the Imperial Service troops to Skardo, and a British Commissariat Officer, Captain Yeilding, was deputed to Kashmir to introduce a practicable scheme for the future transport of supplies for the Gilgit garrison. This question was a difficult one, and the operations entailed heavy expense. During the year Captain Yeilding had 8,115 transport animals at work, threw 51,093 maunds of grain into Gilgit, carried up 8,902 maunds of military stores at a cost of Rs. 10,46,000, and completed his arrangements for the future. It is hoped that the Kashmir Darbar will eventually be able to carry on the transport and supply arrangements organised by Captain Yeilding. The cost is being borne in the proportion of one-fourth by the Darbar, and three-fourths by the Government of India.

Negotiations continued to be carried on in Europe regarding the Pamir incident of the previous autumn, and eventually the Russian Government condemned the action of Colonel Yonoff in expelling Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davidson, and expressed regret at the occurrence. This, however, did not prevent Colonel Yonoff from being officially thanked in the gazette for his services on the Pamirs.

During the winter months, the state of things did not alter much on the Pamirs. For a time, the Chinese showed signs of determination to resent any Russian encroachments, and some bombastic orders were issued by the Tsungli Yamen to the Governor of the New Dominions, and by him to the General Commanding the Chinese troops in the vicinity of the frontier. But subsequent events showed that no reliance could be placed on the Chinese utterances, and that they were unlikely to make any real resistance. The Russians were meanwhile improving the road southwards from Osh, and laying down supplies, and in spite of positive assurances given by M. de Giers that Russia did not contemplate any expedition in the direction of Shighnan and Roshan during the summer, there appeared strong ground for thinking that either this, or the occupation of the Pamirs in force, was being prepared for. Under pressure from the Russian Government the Chinese had withdrawn some of their posts from the Alichur during the spring, but they still had an outpost at Somatash, when an Afghan force arrived there and compelled them to retire. The Chinese complained to Her Majesty's Government. During July, the Russian Government informed Her Majesty's Government that owing to the Afghans taking tribute from the Kirghiz, and the Chinese still occupying posts on the Alichur, they had despatched a small detachment under Colonel Yonoff to the locality. They repudiated any intention of occupying territory, and said Colonel Yonoff had been ordered not to attack either Chinese or Afghans, or approach the Hindu-Kush. Her Majesty's Government urged the Russian Government to take steps before it was too late to prevent serious consequences likely to ensue from the presence of Russian troops in the neighbourhood of posts said to be in Afghan occupation. The warning, however, was too late. Colonel Yonoff surprised the Afghan post at Somatash, and demanded that the Afghan Captain should come to him unarmed to explain why he was there. The Afghan refused

to lay down his arms, a scuffle took place, and in the conflict that ensued the Afghan officer and eight men were killed, two wounded, and seven taken prisoners. One Russian was mortally wounded and two slightly.

The Russians then withdrew to a post on the Murghab, near its junction with the Akbaital stream, remained there for the winter, and have held the position ever since. The Amir complained of this act of aggression, and was told that everything possible should be done to protect his interests, but he was reminded that had he accepted the advice more than once given to him by the Government of India, and withdrawn his troops south of the Oxus, the incident could not have occurred. Her Majesty's Government brought the matter to the notice of the Russian Government, who gave a different version to that put forward by the Afghans, and maintained that the Afghans were the aggressors.

At the end of the year, the position as regards the Pamirs may be briefly stated as follows: Sir Robert Morier, who had been away from St. Petersburg during the summer had returned with instructions to press on the proposal for joint delimitation of the frontier. The Russians were established in winter quarters on the Murghab; it was proved beyond doubt that they had again during summer ascended the crest of the Khorabhort Pass and destroyed the Chinese fort at Aktash, and they were continuing their preparations for a forward movement *via* Osh and the Alai, should opportunity offer. In December, Lord Dunmore while travelling on the Pamirs found that there was not a single Chinese or Afghan soldier on any part of the Pamirs.

It was also ascertained that the Amir had made known, at all events to the Chinese, his determination to withdraw from Eastern Wakhan, and there was reason to suspect that this decision was known to the Russians.

Of recent years there has been a great improvement in the relations between the Government of India and the Nepal Darbar, and a substantial proof of the friendly feeling evinced by the latter may be found in the ready and willing help that is now given in the recruitment of Gurkhas for the Indian Army. At the pressing invitation of the Prime Minister of Nepal, Maharaja Bir Shamsher Jang, His Excellency the late Commander-in-Chief Lord Roberts visited Khatmandu in March 1892, and nothing could exceed the consideration and hospitality with which he was treated. In May 1892 Maharaja Bir Shamsher Jang was created a K.C.S.I., and later on in the same year he came to India as the guest of Government, and made a short tour in the country visiting the principal places of interest between Calcutta and Rawal Pindi.

Regarding the internal affairs of Nepal there is little to record; the material progress of the State has been satisfactory, taxation is light, and the country generally may be regarded as being in a fairly prosperous condition. Much attention is devoted by the Darbar to the army, which is a formidable force, well drilled, and armed with breech-loading rifles of local manufacture.

In the Lushai country there was a widespread and rather serious rising in the early part of the year. The tribes east of the Sonai river in North Lushai combined and attacked Mr. McCabe, the Superintendent, who was, however, able, by the beginning of June, to punish and reduce to submission nearly all the refractory Chiefs. In South Lushai Captain Shakespear was hemmed in at Vansanga's village and the disturbances spreading far and wide reached the tea gardens of Kachar where a blood-thirsty raid was committed on the Burancherra garden.



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Captain Shakespear was relieved by a force which executed a difficult march from Fort White in the Chin Hills, and was thus enabled to subdue the chief offending villages in his charge. The fact that a British force from the Burma side could thus reach the Lushais on the Bengal side had a salutary effect, and the country has not been exposed to serious disturbance since. It has been decided to place the Northern and Southern Lushai Hills under one administration, Assam. The details of this amalgamation have not, however, yet been carried out.

Leaving Calcutta on the 28th March, Lord Lansdowne visited Bombay for the purpose of opening the Tansa water-works by means of which the water-supply of the city, drawn hitherto from the Vihowa lake, was very largely increased.

His Excellency visited Pachmarhi, and attempted to snatch a brief holiday in the jungles of Central India, with little success, however, as to sport. His Excellency's intention to visit Khanki on the way to Simla in order to open the Chenab Canal had to be abandoned, owing to the prevalence of cholera.

Tragic events occurred in Alwar in the month of May. Kunj Behari Lal, a member of the State Council, was the one man who could best control the Maharaja in his unfortunate propensity for drink. On the 21st of May the Maharaja lay dying at Naini Tal, and Kunj Behari Lal was sent for. He was murdered on the way to the station and his master died next day. The assassins of Kunj Behari were discovered, and their defence was that the Maharaja authorised the crime. This plea was disallowed and Ram Chandar Rao, the chief among the murderers, was hanged. Whether the Maharaja told him to kill the Babu or not, he knew well that it was murder he was doing, and he had private reasons for wishing Kunj Behari out of the way. The death sentence which was passed on a subordinate tool was commuted to transportation for life. The Chiefship has devolved on the Maharaja's son, during whose minority the Political Agent is President in Council. Under these circumstances the investigation and trial of the murder case were carried out under arrangements made by the British authorities, and two British judges were lent to preside at the trial.

The Maharao of Kotah was married during the same year and installed on the gadi, but owing to his youth and inexperience, he exercises, for the present, restricted powers. A similar plan has, in the neighbouring Rajput State of Jhallawar, not had satisfactory results. The Maharaja of Jhallawar after three years' trial of restricted powers had, in 1887, all authority taken away from him. For some years he obstinately continued to argue that he had been unjustly treated, and in 1890 he incurred rebuke for the tone of his letter to the Viceroy. At last his obstinacy gave way, and in 1892 the Agent to the Governor-General was able to recommend partial and conditional restoration of authority, which was accordingly carried out.

The District of Ajmere-Merwara, which receives a precarious rainfall and had already been three times afflicted by famine in the present century, went through a time of great severity from 1890 to 1892.

The autumn harvest of 1889 was below an average, and the spring crop of 1890 was a poor one; but no grave anticipations were aroused until the July rains in 1890 failed. The first relief work was opened on the 12th October 1890, and for two years there was no intermission in relief measures.

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The spring crop of March and April 1891 produced only half the average outturn on the much curtailed area of cultivation. Unfortunately, however, the revenue was collected almost in full in the hopes that the rain, which never came, would fall. At this time—*i.e.*, June 1891—there were 5,997 persons on a daily average on 41 relief works; and when the rains of 1891 failed almost completely, arrangements were made to greatly extend relief works, gratuitous grain doles, agricultural advances, and importation of fodder.

Between the middle and end of September there was a sudden and sharp outbreak of grain rioting in the Ajmere District. The riots were directed against the bunniah's shops, other people were not robbed, and very seldom was any one hurt. They were easily suppressed. Possibly they were raised in ignorance of the Government relief which was being organised.

The scarcity of water created great distress throughout the district. Ajmere suffered acutely. The lake dried up completely and the wells failed. To provide temporary relief, water was laid on from Buddha Pushkar and a large new reservoir known as the "Foy Sagar" was made above the existing Ajmere lake. This not only gave relief work at the time, but should ensure a plentiful supply of water in the future.

The famine deepened in intensity as the year 1892 advanced. The average daily attendance on relief works rose from 17,180 in January to 33,913 in June, and many more came upon the gratuitous relief.

The rains of 1892 were plentiful; and from July the people left relief works so quickly that by the middle of October all operations were over and the famine was past.

Lord Lansdowne's autumn tour of 1892, which began on the 26th October, was directed to the important States of Hyderabad and Mysore, taking in a visit to Madras on the way to Calcutta, which was reached by sea on the 3rd December.

In Hyderabad the Viceroy had occasion, both publicly and privately, to advert to the important question of finance; His Excellency advised the Nizam to assume a strong position with reference to the expenditure of the State, and particularly to consider the cost of his troops, which, especially that of the irregulars, seemed to be out of proportion to the resources of the State. Provided that the policy of reducing useless and superfluous troops was carried out, the Viceroy contemplated that the Government of India could not accept the Nizam's offer to supply cavalry for purposes of imperial defence.

The Nizam in introducing to His Excellency's notice a scheme of reform in the administration, stated rather ominously that he had invariably supported his two successive Ministers in the administration of his country even when he might not have been in full accordance with them; and he complained that when he took action he was attacked for interfering to the injury of his State, whereas if he left things to the Minister, he was said to be indifferent to the interests of his people. He referred to certain officials whom he had dismissed. The Viceroy said that the Government of India recognised His Highness's right to select his own advisers and agents; but His Excellency cautioned him against any thing like arbitrary action in the matter of dismissals.

As to the scheme of reform, the Viceroy said it would form a useful basis for discussion with the Resident. His Excellency reminded His Highness, however, that it was easy to formulate reforms on paper, but the accomplishment of a few measures of real importance was worth more than any number of

1892-93. theoretical proposals. The Nizam was advised to give attention to the education and bringing up of his son, and to depend on the Resident for advice, consulting him personally and not by intermediaries whose employment aroused suspicion and created personal jealousies.

At a private interview with the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, Lord Lansdowne warned him also against using intermediaries. The Minister complained that the Nizam did not always confer with him before proposing new measures. His Excellency replied that the Nizam, as ruler of his State, had a perfect right to lay down of his own motion the broad principles of a policy which he wished to be adopted. He would be expected to consult the Minister when it came to working out details.

The affairs of Hyderabad had, earlier in the year, attracted much attention both from the public and from the Government of India. It will be remembered that, after the exposure made by the Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1888 to enquire into the "Deccan Mining Scandal," the Nizam's Government proposed to take legal proceedings against Abdul Hak to make him disgorge all that he had gained in settling the mining concession in England, and more particularly to make him surrender the 12,500 shares which he had sold to the Nizam. A compromise was, however, effected in April 1892 by a preliminary agreement, whereby the Nizam's Government consented to receive 7,500 shares out of the 12,500; to permit Abdul Hak to resign his appointment in the State, and to make no further claims against Abdul Hak regarding any matter arising out of either the railway or the mining scheme. It was also provided that the formal agreement should contain a recital that the honour and reputation of each party should be considered as upheld. It was impossible for the Government of India to countenance any proposal implying the condonation of the Sardar's offence, and these views were communicated to the Nizam's Minister. The advice tendered by the Government of India in this connection was, however, not followed by the Government of the Nizam. In India the greatest attention has been given to the dismissals, as they really were, of certain prominent officials and to the protracted enquiry into the writing and publishing of a scandalous pamphlet which dealt with the private affairs and character of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, a European woman of humble origin, who had been married or had not been married to Moulvi Mehdi Hassan, the Home Secretary. Mushtak Husain, who had long been the right hand of the Minister, resigned his appointment, and the Nawab Mehdi Ali returned to favour. He is by far the ablest of the many officials in Hyderabad who have been so much before the public of late years: but he, too, has lately resigned, and left the State in consequence of his connection with the offer of a bribe from the Minister to Sarwar Jang in connection with the scandalous 'pamphlet case.' In England, however, a parliamentary agitation was set on foot by Mr. J. Seymour Keay, who strove to prove to the Secretary of State and the public that Mr. Plowden had improperly given support to a person who was said to be of disreputable antecedents, and had let himself be led by this person and the Nizam be improperly influenced, until all real power was in the hands of the man Sarwar Jang, who has used it for his own ends. Long reports have been written on Mr. Keay's accusations and he is up to the last continuing his denunciations; but Lord Kimberley has exonerated Mr. Plowden from blame; and the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, whose continuance in power is one of the main objects of the agitation, has been discharged by the Nizam and replaced

by the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra. Mehdi Hassan, also at the conclusion of the pamphlet case, was told that Hyderabad had no further need for his services.

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In the Kathiawar State of Malia a British officer, Lieutenant H. L. Gordon, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, lost his life in an encounter with dakaiti in the month of December. In 1858, in consequence of the revival of dakaiti in Kathiawar, the Bombay Government deputed Major Humfrey, an officer of experience, to conduct operations, and to re-organize the State's police. He achieved much success, and having, in the course of two years, accounted for practically all the proclaimed outlaws, was withdrawn. Soon afterwards, however, fresh trouble arose in the petty State of Malia, the Thakur of which place had for many years been giving serious cause for complaint. Not only had his extravagance plunged the State into debt, but he was quite unable to keep in order a class of his subjects known as Mianas whose propensity for crime has always been notorious. In September 1892 the Thakur was, for his misrule, removed from power, and Captain O'Donnell was temporarily appointed to manage the State. While this arrangement was under consideration, a serious outbreak of crime occurred among the Mianas who got the upper hand of the police, and baffled the military who were sent after them. This led to the deputation, during 1892, of two British officers; and in the course of their operations Lieutenant Gordon, in attempting to storm an entrenched position, lost his life as already stated. Captain O'Donnell, the Manager of the Malia State, completely overcame the party of dakaiti, killing them to a man on the spot. Dakaiti in Kathiawar is still prevalent.

The year 1893 has been marked in the annals of the Foreign Department by boundary negotiations, and it will probably stand out in the future as the period when India definitely ceased to be bordered by unvisited and uncivilised tribes, but marched almost throughout with Siam, China, Asiatic dependencies of Russia, Afghanistan, and Persia. Even among her dependencies in other Continents, India was brought face to face with the necessity of delimitating her 'spheres' of control by the negotiations which have been begun by Italy for demarcating Somali land.

In the season 1892-93, the Kachins in the State of North Hsen Wi broke out into open revolt against the Sawbwa. They declare, however, that their grievances are solely against the Shan Chief who is their nominal ruler, and that they are prepared to abide by the orders of Government. The appointment of a special officer to assist the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States in dealing with the Kachins has recently been sanctioned.

About the same time, fresh trouble arose in the Kachin country further north and close to the border. A post was located at Sima south of Sadôn, the occupation of which had aroused so much comment at the Chinese Legation in London. The Kachins in the Sima neighbourhood proved specially bold and independent, and the establishment of the post was not completed without some of the sharpest fighting which has occurred since the annexation. These operations were the subject of much discussion in England, the Chinese Embassy protesting against our activity in what they described as "contested territory." They insisted on having Sadôn, and Her Majesty's Government having represented this to the Government of India and proposed an alternative, the Government of India, in April 1893, proposed a line of boundary

1893. considerably to the west of the line which had been marked by Major Hobday as the limit of Chinese influence.

It should be explained that of the frontier line shown on the sketch map communicated to the Chinese Minister in February 1892, the portion from latitude  $24^{\circ} 0'$  to  $25^{\circ} 37'$  (approximate) is known as the "Hobday line." It represents the best approximation to the frontier which Major Hobday and Captain Elliott, the officers employed on exploring the Upper Irawadi in 1890-91, were able to arrive at in the course of their tour. Subsequent information proved, however, that the limit of Chinese influence lay in many places very considerably to the east of Major Hobday's frontier which, in that it did not follow tribal divisions, stood at some points in need of revision. Notably this was the case in the country of the republican villages, the Kamlaio Kachins. Major Hobday's line divided this tract, and it seemed to the Government of India that it should all be in China or all in Burma.

The suggested line above alluded to was described so as to give Sima and all the Kamlaio country to China. Rather than give up Sadôn, and provided this concession would secure a good water-part boundary on the north, the Government of India were prepared to concede the westerly line.

Around this proposal the negotiations have continued to circulate. Her Majesty's Government communicated the line to the Chinese Embassy, and the Embassy sent it to the Emperor without the stipulations said by the Government of India to be essential to its adoption. Every modification subsequently proposed has to be considered from the point of view of whether it gives China so many square miles more or less than the boundary line which was offered by Lord Rosebery and shewn to the Emperor.

The offer to China was made before Her Majesty's Government had received from India the exhaustive statement of the evidence on which the Burmese claim to a boundary more favourable than that given by the "Hobday" line was based; and having been thus committed, Her Majesty's Government were unable to take advantage of the facts which that statement of evidence adduced.

A modification of the line above described was, however, eventually accepted by both sides of the Foreign Office Conferences in September, subject to adjustment or compensation to China, because it gave to China 50 miles less than the line which the Emperor had seen.

The Government of India proposed other concessions from time to time in order to secure a reasonable working frontier line near Sima, but the Chinese representatives, as a rule, characterised the tracts which were offered as unimportant, and maintained their objections near Sima, while they pocketed the "unimportant" concessions elsewhere.

The position at Sima is perhaps more important than that at Sadôn, and a comprehensive view of the question with proposals for an equitable adjustment of the line, without resigning Sima, was made in Lord Lansdowne's

\* This minute forms appendix A to this volume.

minute of the 3rd December, the substance of which was telegraphed to London.\*

In so far however as His Lordship's proposals were based on giving to China less area of land in the neighbourhood of Sima than had already been offered and explained to the Emperor, they were held by Her Majesty's Government

to be impracticable. At the present time a proposal for dealing with the whole line from the latitude of 20° 30' north to the river Mekong is before Her Majesty's Government; but it will probably require modification because of the difficulty of reconciling the two opposite considerations on which the Government of India and the Chinese respectively lay so great stress, namely, the retention of Sima on the one hand, and the cession to China of a minimum of 300 square miles of country west of Hobday's line on the other. 1893.

The discussions regarding the frontier have been complicated by the strongly expressed desire of the Chinese, based principally on sentimental grounds, to recover possession of certain "frontier gates" which were established on the Burma border three centuries ago, two at least of which, it was admitted, had more than a century ago passed into Burmese hands. Considerable difficulty was experienced in tracing the exact position of these "gates," and Chinese officers were deputed to Bhamo in November 1893 to assist in the search for them. These officers, who were accompanied on tour by Mr. Warry, Adviser on Chinese Affairs to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, have succeeded in pointing out in three places, within Burmese jurisdiction, ruins which answer to the descriptions of the "gates." The considerations affecting the question of the transfer of these "gates" were recorded in Lord Lansdowne's frontier minute above referred to. The relations of our officers with the Chinese Deputies have been most satisfactory, and, speaking generally, the attitude of the Yunnan border officials to our local officers seems now to leave little to be desired.

Allusion has been made to the Decennial Mission, which, under the terms of the Convention of July 1886, has to be sent to China. The Chinese Minister enquired in February 1892 as to the date on which the first Mission should be despatched, a matter to which the Government of India attached no importance. It appeared, on the other hand, from a communication made by Her Majesty's Minister at Peking in January 1893 to the Foreign Office that, so far as His Excellency was aware, the Yamen had never mentioned the matter to our Legation since the conclusion of the 1886 negotiations. Regarding the composition and route of the Mission, Mr. O'Connor had recommended that it should be sent "in continuation of the old custom rather than as a new departure dating from Her Majesty's annexation;" but the Government of India considered that the Mission should be sent by sea, in which case the stay of the Mission in China can be limited, while matters can be supervised by Her Majesty's Embassy. We are chiefly concerned with the effect which will be produced *in Burma*; and, if the Mission were sent overland, awkward questions might arise, and the Mission might be delayed for an indefinite period in Chinese territory.

It is, however, impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that no precautions we could take would prevent China from treating the Mission as tributary, and the Government of India would gladly hear of its being abandoned. Sir H. Macartney has said that its abandonment might be possible in exchange for a customs post at Bhamo.

At a meeting held at the London Foreign Office on the 7th September 1893, the Secretary to the Chinese Embassy invited preliminary discussion of the commercial arrangements on the frontier. The Chinese wished for a Consul at the residence of the Chief Commissioner and for one at Mandalay, and they also desired to post at Bhamo officers of the Chinese Maritime



1893. Customs with a Chinese Mandarin who should grant certificates exempting goods from further customs dues at the frontier and from all other imposts in the interior of China. The view of the Government of India on these proposals is that a Consul should only be allowed at Rangoon, as to concede a Consul at Mandalay would be contrary to principle, and might cause embarrassment under the most-favoured nation clause, and that a custom post at Bhamo on any conditions whatever should be distinctly and finally refused, the Chinese customs posts being placed within Chinese territory on the several trade routes. On our part we should have one Consul in Yunnan, with complete freedom of movement, and it is extremely desirable to obtain trade terms as favourable as those enjoyed by the French in Tong-King, and the Tong-King treaty would be suitable as a model for the trade convention.

The story of Afghan negotiations in 1893 opens with the Viceroy reminding the Amir early in January that the period during which Lord Roberts could meet His Highness was drawing to a close. About this time, the Amir was seized with a very severe attack of gout and several weeks elapsed without any reply being received. On the 12th of March, however, Mr. Pyne arrived in Calcutta with letters from the Amir. The most important was on the subject of Lord Roberts' mission to Jalalabad. His Highness was still unable to fix a date for its reception, owing to his illness, the Hazarajat troubles and other reasons, but expressed his opinion that a meeting between himself and some high officer of Government was really necessary. He requested that the orders detaining his munitions of war might be rescinded, and stated that Mr. Pyne would convey verbally to the Viceroy "all that he has seen and heard." In reply the Viceroy expressed regret at His Highness's illness, and recognized that under the circumstances it would have been impossible for him to receive a Mission; a promise was given that as soon as the Amir showed a desire to meet the wishes of Government, either by a settlement of outstanding questions or by the withdrawal of his troops from Chageh and Asmar, the guns, etc., should at once be delivered to His Highness's agents.

That was the condition of affairs when the Viceroy left Calcutta on the 3rd April for Simla. His Excellency visited Rewa *en route*, with the object of getting a short rest and enjoying some sport. The young Chief was received informally, and His Excellency Lord Lansdowne consented to receive a number of petitioners who wished to represent their circumstances to him in person. The visit, though intended to be private, thus enabled Lord Lansdowne to point out in an address to the people, in reply to their representations, that the State has much reason to congratulate itself on the fact that since 1875 it has been under the management of the Government of India. In that year the revenue was nominally about 7 lakhs, but only a small portion of it reached the treasury. The treasury itself was empty; the servants of the State had not been paid for years, and heavy debts had been incurred. At the present time the revenue is 15 lakhs and is increasing yearly; there is a cash balance of over 8 lakhs, in addition to 7½ lakhs invested in Government securities; there are no debts and the State servants are punctually paid.

Simla was reached on the 22nd April and the Viceroy remained there later than usual owing to the uncertainty which for some time existed whether Sir Mortimer Durand could return from Kabul in time to meet His Excellency before leaving.

Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal paid a visit to Simla in the end of September, and His Excellency received also the Chiefs of Patiala and Dholpur informally. 1893

Mr. Pyne stayed in Simla until the 12th of June when he left for Kabul. During his stay in India, he was given the fullest opportunities of making himself acquainted with the recent events on the Afghan frontier, and in particular with the action of some of the Amir's officials in intriguing with the frontier tribes, and otherwise creating trouble between His Highness and the Government of India. A map was given to Mr. Pyne, showing approximately the line which the Government of India considered to be the Amir's frontier in the direction of India; and an unofficial memorandum was given to him, expressing the views of Government on the various questions at issue with His Highness. As a tangible proof of the good-will entertained towards the Amir, the Government of India sanctioned the despatch to Kabul of one-half of the cartridge-making material which had for some months been detained at Karachi.

On his arrival at Kabul, Mr. Pyne explained the position to the Amir, and His Highness gave him a letter in answer to the unofficial memorandum which he had shown to His Highness. The letter was couched in very friendly terms. The Amir repeated that he could not give up Asmar; but promised not to interfere with Bajaur, Swat or Chitral; he claimed the right to deal with Kafiristan and settle its affairs; and with regard to Waziristan, Gumal, Kakar territory and Chageh, he hoped that Government would preserve his honour and dignity. Mr. Pyne wrote that the Amir was very well disposed, and that he was convinced His Highness really desired to settle the outstanding differences with the Government of India.

Meanwhile, however, active intrigue on the part of the Amir's officials was being continued among the frontier tribes. Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, though compelled to leave the Waziri country, continued to do his utmost to induce the maliks to acknowledge Afghan suzerainty, declaring that he would shortly return to Wana, and that the question of the future rule over Waziristan had been left open by consent of Government. But the tribe was already beginning to understand that the Government of India were determined not to allow Afghan interference, and in February the Kabul faction having asked to be allowed to resume friendly relations with us, the Government of India agreed to the restoration of allowances to those who showed themselves really penitent and submissive. In spite of this, offences continued; a sentry was shot dead at Kajuri Kach on the 21st February, and a few days later a sowar was wounded near Jandola. The general improvement, however, in the temper of the tribe was held sufficient to justify the reduction of the force at Kajuri Kach, Jandola and Murtaza before the hot weather set in.

Vigorous intrigues on the part of the Afghans were carried on in March and April. Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan sent the allowances promised to the Wana Ahmadzais, and told them and the Mahsuds that the Amir was sending forces immediately; he also invited the Bhattanis to come and see him, and money was freely distributed. On the 20th June, a large deputation of the Kabul faction of the Wana Darwesh Khel Waziris arrived at Kabul. The Amir admonished them for their duplicity and abused them for giving up his letters to the British officials; he told them that he and the Government of India had agreed to divide Waziristan between them, but that all the same he would never give their country to the English, if the tribe would accept his suzerainty.



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The Governor of Khost continued to intrigue in Daur, threatening to invade the country unless the maliks came in to him and made submission. At first the only result, however, was to induce the Dauris to beg the British Government to come to their country without delay; but afterwards, on seeing that their overtures were not acted upon, some of their maliks went to the Amir and offered to accept his rule, provided His Highness gave them a fixed annual allowance and guaranteed them a light assessment and future good treatment. The Amir told the deputation that he intended taking their country by force.

During May Sardar Shirin-dil Khan, with an Afghan force, entered the Tani and Gurbaz country, situated in the south-western corner of the Khost valley, between Khost and Dawar and Waziristan, his object being to advance thence on Dawar. The Tanis asked the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu to interfere, and induce Sardar Shirin-dil Khan to withdraw, failing which they asked for funds and arms to enable them to resist by force. The Tanis subsequently made their peace with the Sardar; and no further trouble is likely to arise, now that the frontier in this locality, as elsewhere, has been settled, and will in all probability be shortly demarcated on the spot.

This revival of Afghan intrigue was followed by fresh outrages; for instance, on the 30th July, Mr. Kelly, a subordinate officer of the Public Works Department, was shot dead by a band of raiders between Moghal Kot and Kajuri Kach. On the 30th August, three Zhob Levy sowars were attacked and wounded by Waziris between Nayaobo and Tangi in the Zhob District. In consequence of these frequent raids, the Government of India ordered a post to be established at Toi Khula in the Zhob District, on the south side of the Gumal river, and half-way between Kajuri Kach and Gul Kach, though, as a fact, the post has not been actually established because of the difficulty of finding a suitable site on the right bank of the river.

The tribesmen, however, were losing faith in the Amir's promises, and the Afghan overtures were not responded to as before; thus, on the 9th October, the loyal Wano Ahmadzai maliks wrote to the local authorities that the Kabul faction had come to the conclusion that the Amir would have no further connection with them and that all were ready to come in and beg forgiveness.

At another part of the frontier, in Toba, the Amir, in the beginning of the year, made an attempt to destroy British, and to establish Afghan influence, although the district has been regarded as British territory since 1881. Agents of the Governor of Kandahar tried to intimidate the Baluchistan Levy Post at Domandi in Toba, by threatening to attack it, and reports were received from many sources that the Amir was collecting a large force at Kandahar and on the Baluchistan and Waziri frontier. The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan warned the Governor of Kandahar against the danger of further interference, and little harm was done, though a feeling began to spread among the Afghan people that friendly relations no longer existed between the Amir and the Government of India. The Amir complained of the tone of the Agent to the Governor-General's letter to the Governor, and of the action of the Baluchistan frontier officers; a re-assuring letter was sent to His Highness, and the incident was finally closed by the Amir agreeing to the inclusion of Toba within the British frontier line at the general settlement effected by Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission.

In the same way, the extension of British jurisdiction over Lowana Tirwah, which had been carried out under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, without the consent of the Government of India, also settled itself by the exclusion of the tract beyond the Afghan frontier accepted by the Amir at the settlement effected by the Kabul Mission.

The Amir, determined not to allow the Chaman question to drop out of sight, discovered a new means of annoying the local authorities. The water of the Bogra stream was known to be essential to the well-being of the New Chaman station. His Highness accordingly set about acquiring the water-rights from the Miranzai proprietors; he brought strong pressure to bear on these people; some of them and their relations were seized, ill-treated, and taken to Kandahar, and eventually the Amir acquired by purchase what he had at first claimed as a right. It is a significant fact that, when Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission was in Kabul, the Kandahar merchants petitioned the Amir to be allowed to book goods from New Chaman.

During the year no conflict has occurred between the Afghan forces at the head of the Kunar Valley and the Bajaur tribes. But that restless spirit Umra Khan, the Jandul Chief, has been in almost continuous and successful conflict throughout the whole period, keeping Bajaur and Swat in a state of ferment. The Khan has not concluded the agreement in connection with the opening up of the Chitral-Peshawar road, and thinks that the Government of India have not treated him well in the matter. When warned by Dr. Robertson against attacking the Bashgal Kafirs, the subjects of Chitral, he replied that they were legitimate objects of *jehad*, and it seems probable that sooner or later he will march into their country. About the middle of the year, reports were received from many sources that the Amir was making overtures to Umra Khan: the restoration of Dir to Muhammad Sharif Khan was put forward by the Amir as a preliminary condition, but Umra Khan declined to accede to this, and the negotiations fell through. Now that an agreement has been come to with the Amir, an opportunity will perhaps offer to place our relations with the Khan on a better footing.

At other parts of the border, affairs have lately taken a satisfactory and peaceful turn, though, early in the year, we were in a position which appeared to make a collision only too likely. In March, for instance, the Punjab Government reported that the Kabul Khel jirgah had failed to obey the summons of the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, to come in and settle outstanding claims against them for offences in British territory. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed that advantage should be taken of the presence of troops at Thal to call on the Kabul Khel to pay their fines within ten days, warning them that, if they failed, the troops would enter their country and destroy their crops. The Government of India declined to agree to the use of any language which would commit them to advance into Kabul Khel country, and informed the Punjab Government that nothing but extreme urgency would induce them to embark upon operations against the Kabul Khels, for the successful conduct of which a much larger force than was available at Thal would be necessary. A satisfactory arrangement was eventually come to with the tribe.

An arrangement has been come to with the Zaimukht tribe for opening a road from Kurram to the Kohat district. The Political Officer's escort has

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been reduced ; a force of militia, about 1,000 strong, has been enlisted, a headquarters station is being built, and it is hoped that the Kurram Valley will shortly be as orderly as a frontier district in British India. Unfortunately the frontier line adjacent to independent tribal and Afghan territory can at any time be disturbed should the Amir or his officials give a sign. And the signal was certainly not wanting in the early part of 1893. In January, it became necessary to send troops to Buland Khel, in order to prevent the Governor of Khost from occupying the village which the Government of India contended was an appenage of Kurram ; several raids were committed on Turi subjects at the northern end of the valley ; Turi water-rights were interfered with, and the Turis, unable to obtain redress, were getting out of hand and clamouring for vengeance. A proposal made to the Amir that he should depute the Governor of Khost to meet Mr. Merk to effect a settlement of local difficulties was met with a refusal ; outrages continued and the situation was an exceedingly difficult one when the Mission under Sir Mortimer Durand left for Kabul in the autumn. As noticed elsewhere, one of the results of that Mission is the definition of a frontier line round Kurram, and it is believed that when this has been locally demarcated, and when it is once understood that truly friendly relations exist between the Amir and the Government of India, the unhappy state of things which has so long prevailed on the Kurram border will soon be forgotten.

On the 14th October, an Afghan force attacked the Karam Din section of the Kabul Khel, who had been concerned in the murder of Malik Tarin Khan, the Amir's brother-in-law. The loss on the side of the tribesmen was about seventeen, while the Afghans lost a Colonel and eight men. The Karam Din section live on the left bank of the Kurram river, about two miles from Biland Khel. As the troops did not interfere with British-protected territory, no notice was taken of the incident.

In the spring, the Political Officer in the Khyber succeeded in settling most of the outstanding cases against the Kuki Khel, on account of Amin Khan's offences, inflicting fines aggregating Rs. 6,600 and obtaining security for four Martini-Henry rifles carried off by Kuki Khel deserters from Native regiments.

Early in the year, it seemed as if there might be an outbreak in Chitral almost on any day. Dr. Robertson and Captain Younghusband crossed the Shandur Pass on the 6th January and arrived at Chitral in February, after a severe and cold march. On behalf of Government he publicly recognized Nizam-ul-Mulk as Mehtar, but he thought that he would probably not have held his own a day were it not for the moral support afforded him by the presence of the British Mission. Nizam-ul-Mulk's most powerful rival, Muhammad Wali Khan, fortunately went into Gilgit, and Nizam-ul-Mulk was able to send his brother, Ghulam Dastgir, to assume the Governorship of Yasin. Muhammad Wali subsequently absconded from Gilgit and at the end of the year was believed to be in Tangir or Swat.

Dr. Robertson was unable to bring about a meeting with Umra Khan for the settlement of the Narsat frontier question. He left Chitral on his return to Gilgit on the 26th of May, leaving behind Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Gordon with the 50 men of the 15th Sikhs comprising the escort, which he did not think it would be safe to reduce. He reported that a profound quiet existed everywhere, and expressed his opinion that a few months more

would see affairs settling down very satisfactorily. The Government of India decided that recent events did not call for any departure from the policy which had hitherto been adopted with regard to Chitral; that it should continue to be under the suzerainty of Kashmir and under British influence, a British officer remaining in the State for a time at least. Captain Younghusband has moved from Chitral, and made Mastuj his head-quarters for the present. The latest news from Chitral is to the effect that Nizam-ul-Mulk has been on a tour through his country, and has been everywhere well received.

Further and severe fighting took place during March in Chilas. On the 5th the Chilas fort, which was occupied by Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, under the command of Major Daniell, was attacked by a body of over 1,200 tribesmen, who are said to have been the advanced party of a much larger force of Kohistanis. The attack was repulsed, and 35 men under Lieutenant Moberly were sent to attack the Chilas village in which the enemy had entrenched themselves. Twelve tribesmen were killed in this encounter, but Lieutenant Moberly was stunned by a bullet, and the small party had to retire to the fort. Major Daniell, with 140 men, then attacked the village, but after fighting for two and a half hours, Major Daniell was shot dead, and the troops had again to retire. The enemy's loss is estimated at about 200. Besides Major Daniell, 3 Native officers and 19 men were killed, and Lieutenant Moberly, one native officer and 28 men wounded. During the night the enemy fled. Two hundred Kashmir troops under Lieutenant Harman were immediately despatched from Bunji to Chilas where they arrived within 48 hours; 50 Sikhs were also sent from Gilgit, and Major Twigg was sent to take command. For some time, a further attack was anticipated and Colonel Durand sent down two guns from Gilgit and himself arrived at Chilas on the 20th March. He reported all well, and that the enemy had broken up and returned down the Indus.

With a view to decreasing the dangerous isolation of the Gilgit force it was decided to establish an effective control over Chilas and open up a road through the Khagan valley over the Babusar Pass from Abbottabad to Chilas. The 23rd Pioneers were detailed for this duty. They completed the road as far as the Babusar Pass on the 30th September and reached Chilas on the 15th October. They are now engaged in constructing a fort at Chilas, which place is now held by 400 Kashmir Imperial Service troops and 2 guns.

The Khagan Sayads rendered much assistance in the construction of the road and have been rewarded by cash presents aggregating Rs400, and the remission for the current year of the whole of the Government portion of the revenue of Mauza Khagan. Shelters for travellers and dâk runners have been constructed along the route, and supplies for the garrison have been put into Chilas.

Rumours of an impending fresh attack on Chilas were prevalent for some time, but the tribes dispersed; reports, however, have again been received of a probable combination between the Kohistanis and Hindustani fanatics when the passes have closed.

In March, Raja Jafar Khan of Nagar, who was physically unable to attend actively to business, and whose behaviour had been unsatisfactory since his installation, expressed a wish to be relieved from the trouble of ruling, and to place the executive in the hands of Raja Sikandar Khan. This was acceded to, and the affairs of Hunza and Nagar have since been progressing smoothly;

1893. the people are increasing the cultivated area of the country, and are quite satisfied with the new state of affairs.

Upon a complaint by the Chinese Government that Hunza had not paid the customary tribute of gold-dust, the British Agent at Gilgit was instructed to informally advise the Chief to conform to the usual custom. The Chief declared himself very averse to paying the tribute, and refused to do so, unless expressly ordered to by the Government of India. The Political Agent in Hunza has been told to privately move the Chief to satisfy the Chinese demand.

The bridge over the Indus at Bunji was opened to traffic early in June. The Ramghat bridge over the Astor river was also finished. Both the bridges at Gilgit were swept away on the 7th July by a heavy flood, and Srinagar itself was for some days cut off from all communication with India by a flood of great severity, which wrecked the bridges at Kohala and Domel, flooded Srinagar and caused enormous damage.

Mr. Macartney was deputed to Kashgar in 1891 as an accredited Agent of the Government of India. He was not given Consular powers, but in 1892 the Chinese Minister in London furnished a passport which represented Mr. Macartney as "residing at Kashgar on the affairs of the Government of India." The passport further stated that, in the event of his having to visit other parts of the New Dominion, he should be "allowed to do so and be treated with becoming consideration by the Chinese authorities." Mr. Macartney's presence in Kashgar has enabled him to supply the Government of India with much valuable information, and he has originated schemes calculated to improve our trade with Chinese Turkestan. Besides this, he has given much attention to the slavery question, and has already effected the emancipation of many. At the present time there is under the consideration of Government a scheme for the liberation of several hundreds of British Indian and Kashmir subjects whom the Chinese authorities of the New Dominion hold in bondage. With the object of making Mr. Macartney's position under the Government of India, as well as in Kashgar, more definite, he was appointed in 1893 "Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Chinese Affairs at Kashgar."

Before giving an account of the negotiations with Russia in respect of the Pamirs, and of the Mission to Kabul which was finally brought about by reason of the situation which those negotiations had created, it will be convenient to notice very briefly a few events of more than passing interest.

The gradual Russian advance towards Afghanistan was marked by the increase of the garrison at Shaikh Junaid on the Kushk. Kerki is also the head-quarters of a strong force, and the utmost secrecy is maintained regarding both places. Colonel Yate was instructed while in the Kushk Valley to investigate the complaints which had been from time to time preferred by the Amir and his officials regarding alleged Russian violations of Afghan territory. Twelve cases were submitted to him by the Afghan authorities; he rejected six, and drew up a note regarding the remainder which he communicated to the Russian Commissioner, who personally enquired into them and submitted a report to his Government. The result is not yet known. Having completed his duty in connection with the Kushk Canals dispute, Colonel Yate took charge of the Meshed Agency in September. Lieutenant Napier completed a tour in Sistan, throughout which his movements were dogged by two Russian emissaries; and Lieutenant Sykes successfully traversed the Yamut and Goklan country.

At the end of 1893, Colonel Yate himself made a tour along the frontier in the Sistan direction, and Lieutenant Sykes proceeded to Kirman on the invitation of the Governor of that province.

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Hostilities in the Hazara country were renewed during the year. Numbers of Hazara prisoners were sent to Kabul; many were put to death in brutal fashion and others deported to different parts of Afghanistan. As in the previous year, an immense force took the field against the Hazaras, and the operations were most costly. In May the Afghan forces gained a great victory over the tribesmen, of whom 2,500 were killed, and in the autumn the troops, after much severe fighting had everywhere been victorious; the Hazaras had submitted and were being disarmed, and the country gradually was settling down.

The Amir has for some time past been adopting a policy of conciliation towards the Afghan refugees in India. Many have been induced to return to Afghanistan. His Highness employs numerous spies to watch the leading Sardars, and the proceedings of these agents have been the subject of repeated complaints by Sardar Ayub Khan. The presence of the latter at Rawalpindi has always been regarded as a grievance by the Amir, but it has been explained to him that the Government of India were pledged to allow the Sardar and his followers to reside there, and that their movements were under surveillance, and the Amir recently told Sir Mortimer Durand that he no longer had any apprehension on the subject.

The European employés in the Amir's workshops, following the example of their class in England, struck for an increase of wages. The Amir refused to meet their demands, and dismissed all who had joined in the strike, as well as Dr. Gray whom he suspected of instigating the movement. Besides Mr. Pyne, only Mr. Clements, the Veterinary Surgeon, and Mr. Walter, the tailor, now remain in the Amir's service: and all three are at present in Europe.

Early in the year the Russian Government tried to open negotiations with China at Peking on the subject of the Pamir delimitation, in view to strengthening their hand before entering into negotiations with England. They put forward a proposal, but the Chinese rejected it as extravagant and instructed their Minister at St. Petersburg to begin negotiations. Sir Robert Morier pressed on the Russian Government the importance of immediately entering into the question of delimitation, as, in the event of the discussion resulting in failure, the Indian Government would probably send a commission of enquiry of their own, and there was not much time for preparations before the season would arrive when the party could start. The Russian Government admitted the desirability of a joint Commission, but pointed out the necessity of settling the general principles of delimitation, and the sphere of activity of the Commissioners, before entrusting local demarcation to purely executive agents; they specially referred to the Afghan occupation of Shighnan and Roshan contrary to the terms of the agreement of 1872-73, as showing the difficulties which delimitation presented from a political point of view, and they invited Her Majesty's Government to submit some definite programme for discussion, with a view, if it were agreed to, to the sending out of a joint Commission. Positive assurances were given by the Russian Government that there would be no Russian expedition to the Pamirs during the year.

On the 27th March, the Viceroy, in reply to a telegram from the Secretary of State, asking what was the minimum of frontier with which the Government



1893. of India would be satisfied, telegraphed that the immediate object was to prevent the Russians from establishing themselves on the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush; and that for this purpose the line of the Oxus to Wood's Lake, and thence due east to the Chinese frontier would suffice. But it was pointed out that this involved the abandonment of Roshan, Shighnan and Trans-Oxus Wakhan, which would be much resented by the Amir, and, in view of the importance of preventing the Russians from establishing themselves on low ground fit for winter quarters and grain cultivation within striking distance of the Hindu Kush, it was suggested that Her Majesty's Government should press for the modification of the 1872-73 agreement, so as to recognize the existing Afghan occupation of Roshan and Shighnan and Trans-Oxus Wakhan, recognizing in return, if necessary, the occupation of the part of Cis-Oxus Wakhan at present occupied by Bokhara.

In April, M. de Staal, in informal conversation with Lord Rosebery, claimed that Roshan and Shighnan should be abandoned by the Amir and held by a Khan under the influence of Russia, and added that rather than diverge from the line of the Oxus, Russia would urge Bokhara to abandon Cis-Oxus Darwaz. Lord Rosebery contended that Shighnan and Roshan belonged to Badakshan. M. de Staal then suggested that Russia should draw her southern boundary on the Pamir along the line of the Wakhajrui and Wakhan rivers to the longitude of Lake Victoria. Lord Rosebery objected, and urged in preference a line east from Lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier.

The Indian Government strongly objected to the line put forward by M. de Staal, and adhered to their preference to a line running east from Lake Victoria. The Amir to whom the Viceroy wrote on 1st April, suggesting that he should keep a careful watch on the movements of the Russians, in the Pamir direction, and on His Highness's frontier, referred to the map sent to the Government of India the previous year, and said that he had withdrawn within the line indicated therein, and that neither now nor in future would he allow any Afghan outposts on the Great or Little Pamirs.

Writing to M. de Staal on the 24th April, Lord Rosebery repeated his previous arguments, and pressed the view that even if the agreement of 1872-73 did fix the boundary of Afghanistan, it did not assign to any Power the vast tract of Central Asian territory which Russia had not even approached, and that it was no-man's land which falls to be divided, if it must be apportioned at all, between the adjacent Powers.

On the 17th of May, the Government of India sent to the Secretary of State, with an expression of their concurrence, a memorandum by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury, suggesting that Her Majesty's Government should determinedly repudiate the agreement of 1872-73, as having become a dead letter by non-enforcement during a period of twenty years and as being inapplicable to the present state of affairs, and urging that no effort should be spared to secure the retention of the Trans-Oxus possessions of the Amir.

The Russian Government still maintained their claim to adhere to the frontier of the River Oxus, and in a telegram dated 28th June the Government of India were asked their opinion on a proposal which Lord Rosebery had reason to believe Russia would probably agree to, *viz.*, that the respective spheres of influence of Russia and Great Britain west of Lake Victoria should be divided by the Oxus, according to the literal interpretation



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of the agreement of 1873, and east of Lake Victoria by a line running from the eastern end along the parallel of the lake towards Aktash till it reached the Chinese frontier. The Government of India replied that they regarded with the gravest apprehension the proposal to accept the Oxus boundary west of Lake Victoria, and repeated their reasons for this view. If, however, the line of 1873 had to be accepted, they trusted that Her Majesty's Government would insist upon Lord Rosebery's view that all outside that line did not devolve on Russia; and if this contention were accepted as a point of departure, they would be disposed to argue that the agreement did not give Shighnan to Russia, but that Shighnan remained a no-man's land which was occupied subsequently and was now held effectually by the Amir, in the same way as Bokhara had occupied Cis-Oxus Darwaz since 1873 and still held it.

Lord Rosebery, however, was now convinced that Russia would rather break off negotiations than yield the point: and the Government of India were asked if they would prefer this, and if so, what measures they would propose to take. The Viceroy replied by telegram (4th July) that the Government of India maintained that even if the 1873 line were to be literally accepted, the country beyond the Oxus did not thereby fall to Russia, but was matter for discussion and division; that they were inclined to press for a fair division of the no-man's land between Bokhara and the Oxus, but whether it would be worth while to risk the interruption of negotiations, in order to secure such a division, depended upon the action which would then be taken by Her Majesty's Government.

Further telegraphic correspondence ensued, Lord Rosebery expressing his opinion that a rupture of the negotiations would be followed by a Russian advance into Shighnan and Roshan and to the east of Lake Victoria, and their securing the regions up to the Hindu Kush. The Government of India were opposed to breaking off negotiations if this would give Russia a free hand in Roshan, Shighnan and the Pamirs: and would only propose this course if Her Majesty's Government were prepared at any cost to insist upon the division of the land beyond the Oxus.

Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to insist on the division of the territory in question, and proposed to proceed with negotiations on the line of their telegram of 28th June. Under the circumstances they thought it better that the Amir should spontaneously evacuate Shighnan and Roshan, rather than be turned out by a Russian expedition, and they requested that His Highness should be induced to receive at once an officer who would inform him of the course of the negotiations with Russia. It was suggested that in order to secure the Amir's peaceable acquiescence in retirement from Shighnan and Roshan, it might be worth while to make him considerable concessions elsewhere, such as giving him guns, allowing him to retain Chageh, compensation for New Chaman and even Asmar. Her Majesty's Government would in no case accept the responsibility of enforcing the Amir's retirement, but they could not, in the face of the agreement of 1873, assist him in maintaining his occupation. They desired that the Mission should be the smallest possible, with the minimum ostentation and escort.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, was selected as head of the Mission; it was decided that he should go without escort, leaving all necessary arrangements for the protection of the party to the Amir, and it was also decided that if a suitable opportunity occurred, and the

1893. Amir showed himself willing, advantage should be taken of his presence at Kabul to effect a settlement of other questions at issue between His Highness and the Government of India.

The foregoing narrative has shown what the condition of affairs had been during the few years preceding the despatch of the Mission. The uncertainty with regard to the position of the Afghan frontier, the tendency of the tribesmen to take advantage of this uncertainty in order to represent themselves to the Amir as under British protection, and to the British as under that of the Amir, the Amir's natural desire to assert his influence and to restore, if possible, the old Afghan supremacy over the whole Peshawar border, had contributed, during recent years, to bring about upon the frontier a very serious condition of unrest. In Chitral the establishment of any settled government was rendered most difficult by the constant apprehension of aggression under cover of Afghan protection. The people of Bajaur and Swat remained in uncertainty whether they might not any day be exposed to an Afghan invasion. The Turis in Kurram were kept in fear by local disturbances fomented by Afghan officials and by raids carried out by Afghan subjects. To Buland Khel, on our very border, it had been necessary to send a detachment of troops, at the risk of a possible conflict, in order to mark the limit of our endurance. The great Waziri tribe from Buland Khel to the Gomal was in a state of ferment, and in the Gomal and Zhob valleys murders and outrages were frequently committed. Altogether the condition of the North-Western frontier was so disquieting that the situation had become almost intolerable.

Sir Mortimer Durand had therefore to undertake no light work when he set out to deal with this state of affairs. Things had been going from bad to worse since the time when Lord Roberts' visit was pressed upon the Amir; and he had in addition to reveal to His Highness the necessity for his withdrawing from his Trans-Oxus possessions. Fortunately, however, the Amir's mind had undergone a change towards this question of receiving a British Officer. He cordially expressed his readiness to receive the Mission, and asked the name of the officer selected as its head, expressing a hope that he was a "confidential person, so that he might have authority to carry on discussion, if necessary, on matters of any kind whatever." The nomination of Sir Mortimer Durand was communicated to the Amir, who expressed his pleasure, and on the 18th of September, His Highness having intimated that all arrangements for their reception were complete, the Mission party assembled at Landi Kotal.

The Mission party consisted of—

Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., head of the Mission.

Colonel E. R. Elles, on Special duty, and second in Charge.

Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, in Medical Charge.

Lieutenant J. Manners-Smith, V.C., first Political Officer and Personal Assistant to Sir M. Durand.

Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, second Political Officer.

Mr. J. S. Donald, third Political Officer.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Assistant Political Secretary and in Charge of English correspondence.

Assistant-Surgeon Abdur Rahim, Khan Bahadur, Assistant Political Officer in Charge of Persian correspondence.

Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, Assistant Political Officer.

Early on the morning of the 20th they reached Landi Khana, where they were met by General Ghulam Haidar Khan, Charkhi, the Amir's Sipah Salar,

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and an escort of Afghan cavalry. Officers, subordinates and followers were all treated with lavish hospitality, the camp was well guarded by Afghan troops, and the relations between Sir Mortimer Durand and the Amir's Sipah Salar were most cordial throughout.

The Mission reached Kabul on the 2nd October, where they received a most impressive reception. They were escorted into the city by 100 sabres of the Kandahar Shahi Cavalry, and were driven in carriages to their destination, being received by about 1,000 infantry on parade, a band playing the British national anthem, and the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. The Mission was located in a capacious and luxurious dwelling at Indaki 3 miles from the city and 2 miles from the residence at the time occupied by the Amir.

After a formal and most cordial reception of the Mission by the Amir on the 5th October, the question regarding the Trans-Oxus provinces of Roshan and Shighnan was first discussed, and settled satisfactorily. The agreement come to between Sir Mortimer Durand and the Amir is printed as Appendix B.

The settlement is to the following effect:—

The Amir has consented to act in compliance with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in regard to his Trans-Oxus possessions. Though His Highness not unnaturally took exception to the proposal placed before him, he eventually accepted it in acknowledgment of his obligation to follow the advice of the Government of India in matters affecting his relations with Foreign powers; he has signed an agreement binding him to abandon all districts held by him to the north of the Upper Oxus on condition of his receiving in exchange all districts not now held by him to the south of this part of the river; and has received from Sir Mortimer Durand a letter informing him that the assurance given to him by the British Government in regard to his territory when he came to the throne remains in force, and is applicable to any territory which may come into his possession in consequence of the agreement which he has now made.

Sir Mortimer Durand was unable to persuade the Amir to reconsider his determination to withdraw from Eastern Wakhan. His Highness has never held this part of his possessions strongly. A small Afghan post had been stationed at Sarhad, but for some time past the country to the east of that place had been entirely unprotected, and the garrison of Sarhad itself had recently been withdrawn. His Highness, however, expressed his readiness to maintain his suzerainty over this district, and to place it under the charge of an Afghan official, should such an arrangement be desired, but he declined to hold it with troops.

An understanding having been arrived at regarding the north-eastern frontier, Sir Mortimer Durand proceeded to discuss the other questions about which there had been at various times differences of opinion between His Highness and the Government of India. His main object was to re-assure the Amir generally, to remove from his mind any doubts which His Highness might have entertained as to the intentions of the Government of India and to convince His Highness of the identity of his interests with those of the British Government, especially in regard to the effect of the recent advances of Russia. Sir Mortimer Durand was instructed to discuss the whole question of a frontier settlement, and to induce His Highness to desist from further attempts to bring under his influence the independent border tribes lying along the Indian frontier, more particularly the Waziris, the Afridis and the people of Bajaur

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and Swat. He was to persuade the Amir to make no further advance up the Kunar River towards Chitral, and he was, if possible, to arrive at a more satisfactory understanding with regard to Kurram. The concessions which the British Commissioner was empowered to make were the same as those which had been approved by Her Majesty's Government on the occasion of the contemplated visit to Afghanistan of Lord Roberts in 1892

The settlement effected by Sir M. Durand defines our respective spheres of influence; the Amir retires from Chageh, withdraws his objections to the extension of the railway to New Chaman and to the establishment of a British cantonment at that place, binds himself not to interfere in any way for the future with the Bajauris, Afridis, Waziris and other frontier tribes, and agrees that the frontier line shall hereafter be laid down in detail, and demarcated, wherever such demarcation is practicable and desirable, by joint British and Afghan Commissioners. In order to attain this settlement, the British Commissioner consented to the Amir retaining Asmar and the valley above it as far as Chanak, which is now occupied by the Afghans, His Highness agreeing that he will at no time exercise interference in Swat, Bajaur or Chitral, including the Arnawai or Bashgal valley. The tract known as Birmal in the north-western part of the Waziri country has been left to His Highness, a concession which, while it facilitated a friendly settlement, leaves to the British Government a good line of communication round the rear of the Waziris, and complete command of the tribe as a whole. Finally, all restrictions by the Government of India on the purchase and import by the Amir of munitions of war have been withdrawn; some assistance in arms and ammunition has been promised to His Highness, a supply of rifle cartridges is being sent to him; and the annual subsidy of twelve lakhs which he already enjoys will be increased by six lakhs a year. The agreement embodying the settlement is printed as Appendix O.

The Government of India regard the settlement as eminently successful.

The Mission left Kabul on the 15th November and reached Peshawar on the 22nd idem. Their treatment was most friendly and hospitable to the end.

After the two agreements had been signed, and business concluded, the Amir received the members of the Mission at a Darbar, in the big darbar-hall in the grounds of the Arq. On this occasion he made a public speech in which he expressed his entire satisfaction at the terms of the settlement, and his conviction that the interests of Great Britain and Afghanistan were identical. An address bearing the seals of the leading men of the country was presented to His Highness which he read out. It thanked His Highness for all he had done for Afghanistan and expressed the nation's full confidence in him as their ruler and protector. It stated that it was beyond the power of the people to repay him save by their unswerving obedience, that this they would give, and that they agreed to abide by any settlement at which His Highness should arrive.

On the conclusion of the Amir's address, Sir Mortimer Durand made a speech reciprocating the Amir's expressions of satisfaction and confidence, and thanking His Highness warmly for the great hospitality shown to the Mission. The Amir gracefully accepted Sir Mortimer Durand's thanks, and the Darbar broke up. The Amir's remarks were very well received by those present.

On the 14th November, Sir Mortimer Durand paid a visit to the Amir to discuss certain matters of business not connected with the frontier. Both of

the Amir's sons and one or two others were present. His Highness spoke very strongly in favour of Mr. Pyne, and specially asked that the British Government should confer on him some mark of favour. Matters of trade were discussed, the Amir saying that his country was not ready for a general trade arrangement, but pressing for help in disposing of his brandy and opium. The Amir spoke warmly as to the establishment of a regular "Amad raft" ("coming and going") between the two countries which he said would confound the enemy of both. He was very civil to Sir Mortimer Durand personally, and expressed a hope that he might see him again in Kabul. Some other points were also mentioned, notably the proposed demarcation, which the Amir wished to defer till the end of the winter.

The Amir, when bidding the Mission farewell on the 15th November, said it had given him great pleasure to once more meet Sir Mortimer, and wished him a long and prosperous life. He sent warm messages of greeting to His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, and begged the British Commissioner to assure Her Majesty the Queen of his loyal friendship. He asked Colonel Elles to give his compliments to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and said a few kind words to each of the other officers. He held Mr. Donald's hand for some minutes, and, speaking in Pashtu, said he understood Mr. Donald was about to become a near neighbour of His Highness's in Kurram, where, as was well known, great ill-feeling prevailed between the Turis and the adjacent Afghan tribes; he hoped Mr. Donald would do all in his power to smooth matters, and he asked him to write at all times to the Afghan Governor of Khost, should quarrels arise. The Amir seemed very genuine in his wish to avoid further trouble on this part of the frontier.

A salute of 21 guns was fired as the British Mission left Kabul.

They arrived in Peshawar on the 22nd November.

During the absence of the Kabul Mission across the frontier, an incident occurred which might have led to serious complications.

Captain Vannovsky, an officer of the Pamir force, appeared in Roshan with an armed escort and demanded a passage through the district to the Yazgulam valley, saying that he had been ordered to take the route by Kila Wamar. According to the Afghan account, he threatened to force his way if refused a passage. The Amir was at first greatly disturbed at this news, and openly expressed his regret at having received the Mission, and thus provoked the Russians to give trouble. Vannovsky was stopped by the Afghans, who broke down a cliff gallery over which the road lay, and a few shots were exchanged. After some days, finding himself unable to advance, Vannovsky left Roshan by a route across the mountains, whereupon Colonel Yonoff himself marched into the district with a reinforcement, and wrote a threatening letter to the Afghan officer in charge of Shighnan. He did not, however, push forward, being possibly stopped by orders from Europe, the matter having been brought by the British Cabinet to the notice of the Russian Government.

Meanwhile, the progress of negotiations in Europe regarding the Pamir delimitation had not been progressing satisfactorily. Towards the end of August, the Russian Government, who had been delaying the matter, put forward a proposal to draw the line from the western point of Lake Victoria, so as to leave Bozai Gumbaz to Russia and continue along the slopes of the Mustagh to the north of the valley of the Wakhdjir, on the understanding that

1893. the territories north of the Hindu Kush, and reserved to the sphere of English influence, should belong to Afghanistan. The Government of India pointed out that, except for the purpose of enabling Russia to threaten the passes of the Hindu Kush, the diversion of the line southwards from Lake Victoria could be of no value to her; and Her Majesty's Government was earnestly begged to strenuously resist the proposal. Lord Rosebery addressed M. de Staal on the 19th September, rejecting the proposal, and saying that he could not ask the Indian Government to make any further concessions. He added that the only proposition he could make at present, with the object of extricating the negotiation from the difficulty in which it was placed, was that Her Majesty's Government should depute a special Envoy to St. Petersburg to discuss the whole question in an amicable and practical spirit. In dealing with the question in a despatch dated 25th October to the Secretary of State, the Government of India expressed their opinion that if Her Majesty's Government had made up their mind that the Russian pretensions to Bozai Gumbaz were wholly inadmissible, those pretensions should be met, not by local resistance, but by the distinct announcement that perseverance in those demands would involve a rupture of diplomatic relations, and possibly a declaration of war.

In December, the Russian Government put forward a revised proposal to the effect that the line should run from Lake Victoria east to the Chinese frontier, along the neighbouring mountain crests, more or less south of a line corresponding to the latitude of Lake Victoria, leaving Bozai Gumbaz to the sphere of British influence. A supplementary arrangement was at the same time suggested, under which Russia would undertake not to send troops across the Murghab, and Great Britain should not advance beyond Gilgit, Yasin, Mastuj, and Chitral; both Governments to abstain from military expeditions and fortifications in the intermediate zone. Territories north of this, from Lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier, to be assigned to the Khan of Shighnan under Russian influence; territories south of this line to be re-annexed to Wakhan under the general superintendence of the Afghans, by whom no military posts should be maintained. The Government of India have accepted the proposed line subject to certain conditions as a basis of settlement.

Towards the end of the year it was reported that the Russians had withdrawn the majority of their troops from the Alai, while at Murghabi they were making preparations for improving the accommodation of their garrison.

The year thus closes with the prospect of an understanding being arrived at with the Russian Government, while the progress of negotiations with Afghanistan has brought about a more complete and cordial rapprochement than has ever existed before, coupled with a satisfactory agreement as to the dividing line between Afghan and British Political influence in the tribal country on the north-west of India—an agreement which awaits completion by carrying out demarcation on the ground as contemplated by the Amir.

This last year of Lord Lansdowne's administration has been one of stirring events and important measures in other parts of the Indian Empire also. In the month of March, the Government of India were called upon to deal with serious trouble in Baluchistan arising from Mir Khudadad Khan's acts of violence and oppression. It had already been brought to notice that at the end of 1892, His Highness, to avenge a loss of Rs. 15,000 which had been stolen from his treasury, had caused five women and a man to be put to death and two other men to be mutilated in a shameful manner, and then, in March



1893, he barbarously put to death his Wazir, and the Wazir's father and son. It was also reported that others who were heirs to the Wazir's property had been imprisoned. The Agent to the Governor-General called upon the Khan to surrender the prisoners, failing which troops would be sent to enforce the demand. His Highness was also summoned to appear before the Political Agent to explain his conduct. The Khan complied and proceeded to Quetta, where he arrived on the 15th April. Soon afterwards, on the Agent to the Governor-General learning that the Khan intended to escape to Afghanistan, His Highness was placed under surveillance pending a decision on the case. The Khan then himself appointed his eldest son Mir Mahmud to act for him. Measures were also taken to prevent the Khan's treasure from being looted, and the greater portion at Mir Mahmud Khan's request was removed for safety to Quetta.

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The Agent to the Governor-General instituted an inquiry into the facts of the case which he found to be as above stated. In explanation of his conduct the Khan declared that his Wazir had attempted to shoot him, and that in consequence as a punishment he had put to death his Wazir, his son (a boy of 19 or 20), and his father (a bed-ridden and helpless cripple of nearly 94 years of age). Sir James Browne then took the opinion of the Sardars, who recorded that they could never expect any good from the Khan, and recommended that he should be deposed and replaced by his son Mir Mahmud Khan. They also quoted a precedent for the adoption of such a course. When the case came before the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council held that the evidence established beyond all doubt Mir Khudadad's responsibility for the murders; that it was also proved that he had been responsible for the murders and mutilations in 1892, and that he had ruled his State cruelly and oppressively. The Khan meanwhile had voluntarily tendered his resignation; and instead of deposing him, the Government of India preferred to accede to his request to abdicate. This decision was notified on the 19th August 1893, and Mir Mahmud Khan was duly recognised as Khan of Kalat in succession to his father, and to all his father's rights and privileges. The Jallawan Sardar Guhar Khan raised the country near Kalat and threatened that town, as a demonstration in the Khan's favour. His movement had no success, although it was the cause of the Quetta garrison being strengthened as a precautionary measure.

On the conclusion of the events which have been related as happening in Mekran up to the year 1891, Sir Robert Sandeman went on leave in May of that year and was succeeded at Quetta by Sir Oliver St. John, who almost immediately on his arrival was attacked by influenza and died after a very short illness. The officiating appointment then fell to Colonel Biddulph. To him in August 1891 was communicated the Government of India's decision against assuming the administration of Mekran, and also that it was undesirable to extend Mr. Tate's deputation. The Government of India further expressed their intention of withdrawing the troops from Mekran. Colonel Biddulph represented that the withdrawal should be gradual, and at his request Mr. Macdonald, the Political Agent, was directed to proceed to Mekran, and Mr. Tate was ordered to return to India. Sir Robert Sandeman, however, on return to India in November 1891, strongly represented the necessity of extending Mr. Tate's deputation, but the Government of India, in December 1891, pointed out that it was clear that Mr. Tate had not been regarded as the representative of the Khan of Kalat, but as that of the British Government;



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they, however, extended his deputation until he could close his accounts. The Government also informed Sir Robert that they could not keep troops in Mekran for an indefinite period, but on Sir Robert's representation that he would only require their presence until the various awards by jirga had been enforced, and until he could arrange for a political control by means of levies and police, they agreed to allow the troops to remain there pending the execution of the arrangements suggested by Sir Robert Sandeman. The Government also agreed to Sir Robert again visiting the country to enable him to formulate his plans. Sir Robert Sandeman left Quetta in January 1892 to make arrangements in accordance with these instructions and was met at Bela by the Political Agent. There, unhappily, Sir Robert Sandeman ended his brilliant career, dying like Sir Oliver St. John from an attack of influenza. His plans had not been matured and nothing further was done. Mr. Tate was, however, ordered to return to Quetta, where he arrived in March. Sir James Browne, who was appointed Sir Robert Sandeman's successor, took charge in April 1892. During the summer of that year he was directed to submit a scheme for the political control of Mekran on the lines suggested by Sir Robert Sandeman. Sir James Browne, however, stated that it was his deliberate opinion that no successful control over the country was possible without the presence of troops, and that he could not be responsible for the safety of any officials unless troops were permanently stationed in the country. In reply he was informed that the Government of India would not reconsider their decision on this point; and on ascertaining that the due enforcement of the awards (one of the reasons given by Sir Robert Sandeman for the necessity of keeping troops in Mekran) would last over an almost indefinite period, the Government of India decided that they could not permit troops to remain much longer in Mekran. Eventually, as Sir James adhered to his views, he was informed that the troops would be withdrawn in March 1893; and in accordance with these orders the troops accompanied by the Native Assistant marched from Kej on 1st April 1893. Since the withdrawal of the troops from Mekran, no hostilities have broken out among the tribes, but the Khan's Naibs at Kej and Panjgur have been powerless to collect revenue. Sir James Browne has continued to represent his inability to devise any scheme for political control of the country except by occupying it with troops, and making ourselves responsible for the administration.

He sent in a scheme for carrying out his ideas by increasing the Quetta garrison, and supplying the Mekran garrison from there. The fact that the troops on relief would march across the Jhallawan country in the south of Kalat afforded him an additional reason for adopting this course. The Governor-General in Council was unable to concur with these proposals; but as, at this time, urgent remonstrances were made by the Persian Government regarding the misdeeds of the Rinds, and as there seemed to be a chance of their breaking the peace at Gwadar, the Government of India decided that the Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan should again visit Mekran with an escort in order to exert political influence, and shew the people that the withdrawal of the British garrison is not the abandonment of British supremacy as has been erroneously represented. Captain Ramsay, the present Political Agent, has left for Mand, the country of the Rinds, but he appears to be of opinion that unless he takes with him guns with which to blow down the fort now occupied by Shahdad, his tour will detract from British prestige rather than add to our

political influence. This is the view which agrees with Sir James Browne's opinions, and not much advantage is to be anticipated from the present tour. Meanwhile, however, Her Majesty's Government have raised again the question of demarcating the boundary between Kharan and Persia, a work which, when it can be carried out, should contribute to the pacification of this part of the country.

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In Turkish Arabia the action of the Turkish authorities in erecting and fortifying a fort at Fao, in contravention of the agreement entered into in 1848 between the Turkish and Persian Governments, has led to the exchange of diplomatic notes between Great Britain and Turkey. The explanation offered by Said Pasha to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, that the fort was in no way intended as a menace to British commerce, has not been regarded as satisfactory by the British Government, and the Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to inform the Porte that Her Majesty's Government would regard any further steps towards the completion of the fort at Fao as an action of hostile preparation, which they would be entitled to resent, and that they would be justified in taking the necessary measures to counteract it.

On the Somali Coast, the Aida Galeh section of the Habr Gerhajis tribe having twice raided close to Bulhar, a small expedition was despatched against them in January 1893, and payment of a fine of Rs. 500 was enforced. Towards the end of 1892 the Political Agent and Consul, Colonel Stace, supported by a small expeditionary force, succeeded, without resorting to other than peaceful methods, in adjusting differences which had arisen, and which had at one time threatened to end in bloodshed, between the Eesa Somalis and the Jibril Abokr section of the Habr Awals.

In the early part of 1893 the Italian Government advanced proposals for delimitating the British and Italian spheres of influence in Somali land and asked for the views of the Government of India on the question. These have been submitted to Her Majesty's Government for consideration.

Zanzibar is not directly connected with the Government of India, but the ruling family is the same as that of Muscat where a Political Agent resides, and this has led to some interest being taken in the affairs of the Zanzibar protectorate. In the early part of 1890 Saiyid Abdul Aziz-bin-Said, an uncle of the Sultan of Muscat and brother of the Sultan of Zanzibar, left Oman, where he had until then been living, for Bombay with the intention of returning to Zanzibar. He was, however, detained at the instance of his brother. While the Government of India were in correspondence with the Consul-General at Zanzibar regarding the grant of an adequate allowance from Zanzibar to provide for Abdul Aziz during his stay in India, news was received in March 1893 that Saiyid Ali, the Sultan of Zanzibar, was dead. Abdul Aziz at once took steps to press his claim to succeed his brother, but Her Majesty's Government decided to recognise Hamid-bin-Thowain as Sultan and requested that arrangements might be made for the continued detention in India of Abdul Aziz, who remains in Bombay.

In 1892 new agreements with the British Government had been executed by the Trucial Chiefs on the Pirate Coast on the Persian Gulf—Abu Thabi, Debai, Ajman, Shargah, Ras-ul-Khaima, Umm-al-Kawain,—and by the Chief of Bahrein, all of whom bound themselves not to enter into any agreement or correspondence with any Power other than the British Government, not to

1893. consent to the residence within their territories of the Agent of any Government other than the British, and on no account to cede, sell or mortgage, or otherwise give for occupation any part of their territories, save to the British Government. In spite of this fact the Turkish claim to Bahrein, which had been raised and resisted in 1887, was revived, and has led to diplomatic correspondence; but it is not likely to be seriously pressed.

In February of this year the Turkish Wali of Bussorah proceeded to El Bidaa on the Katr Coast with a force of cavalry and infantry, and invited Shaikh Jasim, the hereditary Chief of El Katr, to meet him, but the latter refused and retired from the vicinity of El Bidaa into the interior, where he was followed by the Turkish troops, and an action took place in which the Turks were defeated. In the meantime the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf was directed to proceed to El Bidaa, and endeavour to bring about a settlement between Shaikh Jasim and the Turks, but his offer of mediation was declined by the Turkish officials.

Further fighting between the belligerents was prevented by the Shaikh resigning the Kaim Makamship of El Bidaa in favour of his brother Ahmad. The extension of Turkish influence on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf has been steadily discountenanced by the British Government, who have declined either to admit the claim of the Turks to sovereignty over Katr, or to waive the right of dealing directly with the Arab Chiefs of the coast, in order to preserve the peace of the seas, and obtain redress for outrages on British subjects, or persons entitled to British protection.

The Kashmir State has, during this last year of Lord Lansdowne's administration, been making quiet progress towards orderly and efficient administration. While the partial restoration of the Maharaja to power has made no great difference in the conduct of business, His Highness has perhaps been encouraged by what has been done to expect and ask that the Council should be abolished, and that complete authority should be entrusted to him alone. In taking this action the Maharaja apparently followed the advice of those irresponsible persons whom he does not cease to keep around him. The request gave the Viceroy occasion to remind His Highness that he had not rid himself of his unworthy favourites, and to let him know that, so far, he had failed to shew himself to be capable of administering his State with ability and advantage to the people.

Palace expenditure has not been reduced to the limit agreed to by the Maharaja in 1891, and the finances of the State are still in an unsatisfactory condition; this may, however, be ascribed to the great cost of opening and maintaining communication with Gilgit and of carrying supplies to that district as well as to shortcomings in the practice of economy. The Imperial Telegraph Department, during this year, took over the lines of telegraph in Kashmir, and negotiations are now in progress for a similar transfer of the Postal arrangements of the State.

Public interest has been directed to proceedings in connection with the murder of Sawal Singh, the Maharaja's favourite, which occurred in December 1890. For this crime two Kashmiris had been tried and convicted by the State Courts, but it afterwards transpired in 1893 that the real assassins were a gang of Punjabis who openly declared that they had committed the murder at the instigation of Raja Ram Singh, the Maharaja's brother. There was, however, nothing to show that this charge was other than a fiction put forward by the

accused persons in the hope of escaping the sentence of capital punishment to which they were eventually sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge of Sialkot, and in accordance with which they were executed in December. The wrongly convicted men have been set at liberty. They would have been hanged but for the Resident's intercession.

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During the last few years Kashmir has been visited with a succession of calamities. In 1889 a serious fire occurred at Baramula; in 1892 a terrible epidemic of cholera appeared in Srinagar, which was succeeded in the same year by a fire which laid waste 1,400 houses; and in 1893 much damage was caused to the city itself and in the State generally by inundations. The cart-road from Kohala suffered greatly, and the damage done to it has confirmed the report of the survey party in 1891 that this line is unsuitable for a railway.

On the Assam frontier a small force, consisting chiefly of military police, is setting out to punish certain Abor villages for an attack on a police patrol at the end of November.

The Bor Khampti country was visited in the open season of 1892-93 by Mr. J. Errol Gray, a tea planter and elephant hunter of Assam, who was commissioned by the Government of India to endeavour to locate the sources of the 'Nmai Kha, the eastern branch of the Irawadi, and to ascertain whether there was a well-defined water-parting ridge between the Salween and the 'Nmai Kha. Mr. Gray was received in a very friendly manner by the Bor Khampti Shans and succeeded in collecting information of considerable interest; he was, however, prevented by the threatening attitude of the Kachin and other tribesmen from penetrating farther east than the watershed between the two main streams of the Irawadi.

The protracted labours of the British and Chinese Commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the Sikkim Convention of 1890, were at length brought to a conclusion by the signing of Trade and Pasturage Regulations at Darjiling on the 5th December 1893. The delay in effecting a settlement was caused by the obstinate desire of the Chinese to exclude tea altogether from import into Tibet. Finally, the matter was compromised by agreeing that after an interval of five years' prohibition, Indian tea may enter Tibet subject to a duty not exceeding that at which Chinese tea is imported into England.

Turning to the interior of India, it may be noted that the first step towards carrying out, in Hyderabad, the reforms which the Nizam is anxious to effect has been taken by the deputation, as Comptroller-General of that State, of Mr. Crawley, Assistant Accountant-General in Bengal. Mr. Crawley assumed his duties in July, and the Government of India have not learned what progress has been made in adjusting the financial affairs of the State.

In the States situated within the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, political relations are conducted under the supervision of the Local Governments, and ordinarily the Government of India have no occasion to take action. Important cases are referred for decision, and appeals lie to the Supreme Government. From the Bombay States these are preferred with great frequency, and often in matters of little moment. One or two cases arising in Bombay States are of sufficient importance, however, to be noticed.

A long-standing quarrel between the States of Kutch and Morvi has led the Government of India to order that all Kutch interests on the south of the gulf of that name shall be placed in the hands of the Political Agent in

1893 Kathiawar, and all possessions and interests of the Chief of Morvi on the northern side shall be managed by the Political Agent in Kutch, until a judicial valuation of each has been completed, and until definite proposals have been worked out by the Government of Bombay for a complete separation of the interests of the two States.

A serious and fatal riot took place during the last Muharram celebration at Somnath, otherwise called Prabhas Patan, in the Junagarh State. The celebrated Hindu Shrine is situated within a Muhammadan State, and, owing to contiguity of Hindu and Muhammadan places of worship, religious disputes are continuous. The Muharram procession, overpowering the police, entered a sacred Hindu enclosure in which the Muhammadans had long sought to establish the right to have a place of prayer. In the riot which ensued eleven Hindus lost their lives. The Bombay Government have lent the services of two Civilians, a Hindu and a Mussulman, to sit with the Judicial Councillor of the Junagarh State in order to try the rioters.

Another troublesome dispute in which the Junagarh State is involved relates to the Portuguese settlement of Diu, and has led to a protracted diplomatic correspondence between the British and Portuguese Governments. The case appears to have arisen from a demand by the Governor of Diu to be allowed to draw water from wells in Junagarh lands. Permission being refused, the Portuguese resorted to retaliatory measures, causing loss to the Junagarh fishermen and traders, for which indemnity has been exacted. There are still certain matters outstanding as to defining boundaries, water-supply, and customs dues.

In Madras a question, more intricate than important, has been raised as to the status of the Laccadive Islands which have long been administered as a part of British India, although they are now decided not to be legally in that position. The Raja of Cannanore, who holds the islands on condition of paying a *peshkash* which is hopelessly in arrears, will probably be invited to come to an arrangement for their cession on terms liberal to him.

The unification of the Indian postal system has been advanced by proposals to introduce the imperial post into the States of Travancore and Cochin, an arrangement which has been effected in the small State of Puddukottai in Madras. This desirable measure is also being carried out in Kashmir, as already stated.

In 1889 the Government of India agreed to reduce the enhanced tribute of Rs. 15,000, which had been imposed on the Banswara State in Rajputana in 1869 as a punishment, to Rs. 5,000. This concession was granted partly in consideration of the financial embarrassment of the State and partly as a mark of satisfaction at the honest endeavours which the Maharawal had made to restrict his personal expenditure and to free the State from its liabilities. It was, however, expressly laid down that the reduction was tentative and conditional on the Maharawal's continued efforts to clear the State from its embarrassments and on his undertaking to be guided by the advice of the Political Officer. These conditions, unfortunately, have been completely disregarded by His Highness, and in August 1893 it was found necessary to give the Maharawal a final warning that the full tribute would be re-imposed within a year unless his administration showed substantial improvement.

The conduct of the Maharaja of Patiala since his investiture with full powers in 1890 has not, unfortunately, been all that could be desired. The

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young Chief is wilful and extravagant; and in the spring of 1893, without consulting the Lieutenant-Governor, or informing him of his intention, he married a Miss Bryan, sister of his European Superintendent of the stables. The incident has excited much disapproval in the Punjab generally, and has been especially resented by the Darbars of the other Phulkian States of Jind and Nabha. About the same time as he contracted this imprudent match, the Maharaja proclaimed his intention to introduce extensive changes into the administration of the State, which were to include the establishment of a Legislative Council, the constitution of a High Court, and the Dewanship was to be placed in Commission. The first of these proposals, however, never came to anything, and the other two, although they were actually carried out, do not seem to have made any real difference in the general condition of the State.

In the Jind State some considerable excitement was occasioned by the imprisonment of a number of Mussalmans for the offence of killing cows. The case appeared at one time likely to lead to difficulties between the Hindus and Muhammadans, and the Government of India considered at length the propriety of intervening. The prisoners were confessedly beaten while in jail before conviction, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was authorised by the Government of India to express dissatisfaction with the cruelty and oppression which had characterised the prosecution.

The Raja of Kapurthala and the Nawab of Rampur left their States in the spring of 1893 on a tour round the world.

The ill-health of His Highness the Gaekwar has led to repeated and prolonged absences from his State. During the last seven years he has been away from his State for something like  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, and, although he spent the greater part of 1893 in Europe, he has now again (December 1893) found it necessary to return there for an indefinite period. It is needless to say that these periods of absence, coupled with the intense dislike which His Highness has evinced for delegating to others anything more than a mere shadow of authority, have proved in many ways detrimental to the interests of the administration. There can be no doubt that His Highness possesses in a very marked degree many high qualifications as a ruler; but the practical usefulness of his good qualities has been considerably marred by a disposition to interfere unduly in matters of detail, and by the unconquerable distrust, almost amounting to a monomania, with which he regards any suggestion supposed to emanate from the Government of India. He has led himself to believe that the relations subsisting between his dependency and the Government of India are, or ought to be, the same as those which regulate the affairs of two independent continental powers, and it is needless to say that the Government of India have been quite unable to countenance so impossible a theory. A typical instance in which the Gaekwar's feelings have found expression may be seen in his persistent refusal to admit the right of the Government of India to decide which railways within his territories might be treated as local lines and which should be regarded as portions of the Imperial system over which jurisdiction must be ceded to the Supreme Government. A second instance may be found in his refusal to apply the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act to lines within the State. Rather than comply with these reasonable requirements he would build no railways and erect no telegraphs. His Highness met Lord Lansdowne at Saharanpur on the 21st April 1893 and then discussed the



1893. affairs of his State. In consequence of the friendly assurances conveyed to him at that interview, the State's resistance on the question of the cession of jurisdiction over railways is on the verge of collapse. Sufficient delegation of authority has also been made on the occasion of his last departure for Europe.

The settlement and survey of the State has been proceeding under the supervision of Mr. Elliott, C.I.E., of the Bombay Civil Service, but it is feared that the strict examination into defective titles which has been a feature in the working of the "Alienation Department" has given rise to some legitimate dissatisfaction, and the Agent to the Governor-General has been directed to submit a report on the subject.

In Gwalior, considerable progress has been made in the survey and revenue settlement of the land. The operations were in 1893 placed under Colonel Pitcher, an officer of the Oudh Commission, whose services had been lent to the State in 1890 for the purpose of training the village officers in surveying and preparing maps and village records.

The Maharaja who was married in February 1893 is approaching the age when he may be expected to assume powers of administration. He has, therefore, been given opportunities of practically learning the work of government. First His Highness was placed in charge of the Palace Department, and later in the year he took over the management of a district.

The State's large surplus is being beneficially devoted to the making of railways. One line runs from Bina on the Indian Midland to Goona, and another connects Bhopal with the ancient city of Ujjain. The Bhopal State contributes the capital for that section of the latter line which runs through Bhopal territory.

Misgovernment in Nagode, a small State of Baghelkhand, has necessitated the issue to the Chief of the State of a serious warning to the effect that continued neglect would necessitate intervention.

Among the small feudatory States in the Central Provinces the Raja of Kalahandi and the Chief of Patna have come of age and are about to be installed, as is also the Raja of Raigarh who succeeded in 1890. In Makrai, the Raja was deprived of power for three years as a punishment for mal-administration. His powers were restored in November 1893.

Consequent on its being decided that the Tributary Mahals of Orissa are not part of British India, an Act (XI of 1893) has been passed to validate acts done by officers of Government while the Mahals were under British administration. The Chota Nagpur Mahals also have been declared to be on the same footing, and Sanads will be issued to the various Chiefs concerned, guaranteeing to them the maintenance of their position and privileges as feudatory Chiefs, so long as they remain loyal to the Crown.

Keonjhar, a Tributary Mahal in Orissa, has been the scene of disturbance. The hill tribes, known as Bhuiyas and Jungs, revolted in 1891 against the Maharaja's oppression, and forced him to fly to the Cuttack frontier. The revolt was suppressed by force, and Nanda Kishor Das, a Statutory Civilian, was appointed Agent for the administration of the State, the Maharaja promising to be guided by his advice. The tribes still refused, however, to submit to the Maharaja or acknowledge the authority of the Agent, and they again broke into active rebellion, and took to the jungles. Mr. Wylly, C.S., who had in 1891 conducted the enquiry into the causes of the insurrection, was sent back to endeavour to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty.



He has already done something towards restoring peace and order, but he has not yet made the tribes submit to the Maharaja's authority. 1893.

The late King of Oudh's estate has been wound up under the supervision of the Government Solicitor as Agent for the Governor-General in Council, under the special Act which was passed at the King's death, and in October 1893 orders were passed for the distribution of seven lakhs of rupees out of the assets.

In July 1892, the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, a petty principality under the political control of the Bengal Government, dismissed his minister at a fortnight's notice; and asked leave to entertain Mr. C. W. McMinn, late of the Indian Civil Service, as manager of the zemindaries belonging to the Maharaja in British districts. The Maharaja proposed to entrust the administration of the State to his two sons, and the Lieutenant-Governor, after enquiry, approved of the arrangement, subject to the supervision of the Collector of Tippera as *ex-officio* Political Agent.

The administration of the Mysore State during the past five years has been such as to justify the reputation which it previously enjoyed of being one of the best governed Native States in India: a result which is creditable to His Highness the Maharaja and his Dewan Sir Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I. The Maharaja of Mysore paid a visit to Calcutta at the end of 1892.

In 1893 the Dewan of the State laid before the Government of India a memorandum the purport of which was to deprecate the enhancement of the tribute paid by the State from 24½ lakhs to 35 lakhs. It will be remembered that the enhancement in question was provided for in the Instrument of Transfer which was executed when the State was made over to the Maharaja in 1881, but owing to famine and other untoward events its payment has been postponed to 1896. The Dewan's proposals were that the Mysore State should furnish two fully equipped cavalry regiments for Imperial Service, and that the expenditure to be thus incurred, together with the net revenues of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, should be accepted by the Government of India in full satisfaction of their claim to the increased subsidy. This proposal did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, as no increase in the number of Imperial Service Troops already in existence is contemplated, and moreover the Darbar's proposal was premature, inasmuch as the enhancement deprecated did not fall due until 1896.

At the same time proposals were submitted by the Darbar for fixing the scale of allowances which should be paid to cadets of the Ruling House and their descendants. The Government of India were unable formally to sanction any arrangements affecting His Highness's grandchildren or any subsequent generation, but they approved of the rates fixed for His Highness's children as maximum pensions subject to the understanding that the permanency of the arrangement made was not guaranteed. The Maharaja expressed himself as much gratified with the action taken by the Government of India in order to meet his views.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria Esté landed at Bombay on the 16th January 1893, travelled over a great part of India, and embarked at Diamond Harbour on the 29th March for Singapore. His Imperial and Royal Highness arrived at Calcutta by train on the 1st February 1893, and was publicly received by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne. Special arrangements, which were satisfactorily carried out, were

1893. made by the Government of India with a view to ensure the safety and suitable entertainment of the Prince during his stay in India.

The last tour made by Lord Lansdowne was to Burma. Leaving Simla on the 7th November His Excellency halted a few days in Agra and sailed from Diamond Harbour in the I. M. S. *Warren Hastings* on the 15th November. At Rangoon and Mandalay His Excellency held Darbars for the purpose of receiving officials and others whom the Chief Commissioner desired to present, and of conferring titles. From Mandalay progress was by river steamer to Bhamo, where, despite rain and cold, the people of many clans and kinds received Their Excellencies with music and dance. A flying visit to Senbo on the 30th November brought the Viceroy to the furthest point of the tour, and afforded an opportunity of seeing the tortuous navigation of the swift waters in the upper defile of the Irawadi.

Many Kachin Chiefs attended a Darbar at Bhamo, attesting the rapid spread of pax Britannica in their wild hills; and they did not on this occasion present an address, like the Burmese and Chinese communities, only because their civilisation has not yet extended the length of having a written language. During this Burmese tour His Excellency's attention was much given to the aspect from which the local authorities view the frontier arrangements which are being negotiated in London. The line of the boundary and the trade arrangements were minutely discussed as were the circumstances of the Kachins generally. His Excellency's conclusions on the former questions were communicated to the Secretary of State, and on the latter point orders were issued to the Chief Commissioner laying down the line beyond which (for the present at least) no administrative measures at all should be taken, and prescribing the kind of administration which can be introduced among the Kachins within that line.

The return to Rangoon was by river as far as Prome and by rail onwards; and after a brief stay at Rangoon the tour was closed by a public reception in Calcutta, where His Excellency landed in the afternoon of the 14th December.

The Kachins are split up into an infinite number of petty chiefships and communities and are unanimously held by the local officers to be a class to whom ordinary laws cannot apply. They require at the same time to feel and see the hand of authority, though they may with advantage be left to manage their affairs in their own way, provided they do not raid or fight. Hitherto our dealings with the Kachins in the upper Irawadi valley have all been nominally under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo. The Bhamo district is, however, too large for a single charge and it has for some time been apparent that a change would be necessary. The final proposals of the Chief Commissioner have yet to come, but they will, it is understood, propose a division of the Bhamo district by separating from it the Mogoung and Myitkyina sub-divisions. Mr. Fryer will also propose a special Regulation to apply to the Kachins of Hill tracts. North of a line running east and west through the confluence, no regulation or interference will be exercised at all unless the Kachins provoke us by raiding.

In the Chin Hills, steady and uniform progress has been made in exploring the country and settling the tribes; but in the autumn of 1892 a sudden and treacherous outbreak occurred in the north. This necessitated the employment in the open season of 1892-93 of a considerable force of troops,

whose operations were successful. The northern tribes have now been to a great extent disarmed. A scheme for placing the whole of the Chin Hills under the control of a Political Officer stationed at Falam, with Assistants at Haka, Fort White, etc., has recently been sanctioned, and the appointment is held by Mr. B. S. Carey, C.I.E., who has rendered excellent service in the Chin Hills. The Chin Hills have not yet been finally declared part of British India and the legal position is now under consideration.

Mr. Carey brought to Rangoon, on the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit, a number of Chin Chiefs with a view to show them something of the world outside their hills and of the power of the British. Unfortunately cholera broke out in their camp and six died. This may have an evil effect in retarding the civilisation of these wild people. The occasion was taken to discuss the situation in the hills. Only the village of Pimpi, near Fort White, is likely to give trouble, and it was decided to use the military of the garrison to subjugate it.

It has been stated already that Sawlawi, the Chief of Karenni, had a claim to the country which the Siamese had occupied on the east bank of the Salween, and the Karenni rights were made the subject of a local investigation by a Boundary Commission. The boundary laid down was accepted by Siam although she had declined to take part in the survey. The Siamese continued however in possession of Sawlawi's property until the late autumn of 1892, causing him much loss, chiefly in timber revenue, for which he appears to have a just claim against the Siamese Government. The boundary from the Salween to the Mekong was demarcated in the early part of the year. In connection with this settlement of the boundary between the Burmese Shan States and Siam, the recent strained relations between France and Siam, and the occupation by France of the left bank of the Mekong are of the greatest interest to the Government of India, principally with reference to the contemplated formation of a "buffer State" in the Mekong valley near Luang Prabang.

In the course of the negotiations with Siam respecting the boundary, Her Britannic Majesty's Government had signified their readiness to transfer to Siam the Shan State of Keng Cheng which bestrides the Mekong to the south of Keng Hung. This State had previously been regarded as an appanage of Keng Tung. The contemplated cession, which was never formally ratified, was, however, conditional on an undertaking that the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam would not cede Keng Cheng to any other Power without the previous consent and approval of Great Britain, and in view of the terms of the French ultimatum subsequently accepted by Siam, the rights of Her Majesty's Government over Keng Cheng revived in full force.

Lord Lansdowne was consulted as to whether a neutral zone of 50 miles minimum breadth would be acceptable as a 'buffer' between our Burmese Shan States and the French protected territory, and in reply he urged that the buffer State should be marked by natural features and existing boundaries, that is to say the Chinese boundary on the north, the Mekong on the east and south and the Nam U river on the west. According to the Protocols however which were signed in Paris on the 25th November 1893, "Technical Agents" of France and Great Britain are to proceed to an enquiry on the spot, in order to establish a zone of sufficient extent; and they are to be instructed to deal with the course of the Mekong from its entry into Keng Cheng to its entry into Luang Prabang, and with the limits of Keng Cheng and of Muang Nan north of the

1893. Mekong. They are also to be instructed that the zone will be about 50 miles wide.

A survey party started in December from Fort Stedman for the purpose of demarcating the border between Keng Tung and Keng Cheng.

Mr. J. G. Scott, C.I.E., Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, who is now at Bangkok as *Chargé d'Affaires* during the absence of the Consul-General and Minister Resident Captain Jones, V C., has been nominated as the British Commissioner for the delimitation of the "buffer State."

Before concluding this attempt to summarise the events of Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty in the Foreign Department, two special departments remain to be noticed. The work done with reference to the organization and equipment of those troops of Native States which are provided for purposes of imperial defence, and the work falling to the department for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti can best be described as a whole, instead of being taken up in chronological order along with other occurrences.

A very short time before Lord Dufferin laid down his office His Excellency stated in a *Darbar* at Patiala that the Government of India were prepared to accept the loyal offers of the Chiefs of States in India to participate in the defence of the Empire by raising and maintaining small, but well-drilled and well-equipped forces of cavalry and infantry. It fell to Lord Lansdowne's Government to decide the conditions on which this plan was to be worked out, and to provide the means of making it good.

In the year 1889 the organisation of these State troops was begun in the Punjab States, in Kashmir and in Alwar. Selected British officers were appointed to advise the State officials and to inspect the troops. The movement gained favour with almost all the important States in India. Jodhpur, Bhartpur, Bikanir and Jaipur, in Rajputana, followed the example which had been set. Rampur in the North-Western Provinces joined the movement, and the Central India States of Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore followed suit. Mysore and Hyderabad were late in arranging the organisation of a part of their forces, not from indifference to the policy, but because they were minded to attach conditions which were inconvenient with respect to what had been done elsewhere. In Kathiawar three States of Bombay have also added their quota. It is characteristic of Baroda that it has not made an unconditional offer of any part of the State troops and has stood out from the common movement.

It has been a ruling principle that the forces thus organised shall belong essentially to the States which furnish them, that they shall be recruited, as far as possible, from natives of the States themselves, commanded by officers of the States, and retained under each State's own military law.

The extent to which the movement has gone may be gathered from the sanctioned strength of the accepted corps, which amounts to 8,348 cavalry, 300 artillery (Kashmir mountain batteries), 150 sappers, 8,877 infantry, 500 camel corps (in Bikanir), and 950 transport corps in Jaipur and Gwalior. The efficiency of these State troops has been vouched for by Lord Roberts and General Officers who have had the opportunity of inspecting them and of manœuvring them when brigaded with British troops; and their good discipline has been made apparent by the fact that not a single military crime has been committed on the several occasions when they have been in British India. The Kashmir infantry has had the good fortune to prove its spirit in active service

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and has acquitted itself with distinction. It is considered necessary, however, to place on an unquestionably legal basis the disciplinary regulations which can be enforced against these troops, in peace or war, outside their own States, and the question of how this is to be provided for is one which is now being referred to Her Majesty's Government.

About 40 years ago, the Thagi and Dakaiti Department completed the work for which it was chiefly instituted—the extermination of the Thugs. Since then it has been engaged in dealing with the crime of dakaiti in Hyderabad and the Native States of Central India and Rajputana. The procedure employed against the Thugs has proved to be too antiquated and too slow for dealing with current dakaiti; a reorganisation of the department has therefore been sanctioned for Rajputana and Central India, and a scheme, on similar lines, for Hyderabad is now under consideration. The services of all Political Officers will be utilised for the control of departmental operations, and special police officers are being employed for dealing with current dakaiti.

The great prevalence of dakaiti in Central India and its outbreak in a very aggravated form in Bundelkhand and Bhopal have offered opportunities for testing the proposed reorganisation of the department. Special operations were organised in 1892, with good results. All the Bundelkhand dakaitis have been accounted for, and two large bands in Bhopal have been captured. The department is now engaged against important gangs of dakaitis which are troubling Gwalior and the neighbouring Native States and British districts.

The department since the spring of 1892 has been under the superintendence of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lethbridge, C.S.I., and its operations now include measures for settling criminal tribes and for identifying and controlling wandering criminals in Native States.

The section of the department known as the Special Branch which was created in 1887 for the purpose of acquiring secret and political intelligence throughout the empire, and which is attached to the head-quarters of each Local Government and of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as representing the Government of India, has been engaged in compiling a complete history of the various popular and religious movements which have become such a prominent feature in the progress of this country, and which are now and will be in the future the cause of grave anxiety to the Government.

Some of the more important questions on which the department has been employed in this way are the Dalip Singh intrigues, the Kashmir complications, the organisation and teachings of Hindu religious sects, the anti-kine-killing agitation which is the outcome of this religious movement, the revival in the Muhammadan religious world as shown by the embittered differences between Sunnis and Shiahhs, and the anxiety to make Europeans converts in India and in England, and the Congress movement and its aims and objects.

Sir Mortimer Durand has been Secretary in this Department throughout the whole period of Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty, as he was during Lord Dufferin's also. Mr. Durand, as he then was, happened to be in Sikkim receiving the Ampa when the Viceroy landed, but he was not relieved of office while charged with such special duty, and early in 1889 he returned to Calcutta.

In the New Year's gazette of 1889, Mr. Durand received the dignity of a K.C.I.E.

In September of that year Sir Mortimer suffered from a very severe attack of illness following upon a chill. After lying at Simla for some time he was,

1893. when able to bear a journey, sent home and remained on leave for a year and a half. Mr. W. J. Cuninghame, who was on leave at the time of Sir Mortimer's illness, took charge of the Secretary's office on arrival in Simla in October. Mr. H. S. Barnes had charge, throughout the absence of Mr. Cuninghame and of Sir M. Durand, of the office of Under-Secretary until, on the 27th June 1890, the Deputy Secretaryship was created, and subsequently of the latter office.

Sir Mortimer Durand did not return to work until the end of March 1891—just as the news of the Manipur tragedy arrived: he continued uninterruptedly in office until his deputation, in August 1893, to Kabul. For his services on that occasion he received the K.C.S.I., and at the time of writing he has gone upon three months' privilege leave. His place during this latter absence was again taken by Mr. W. J. Cuninghame, in whose place Captain Hugh Daly, C.I.E., is officiating.

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## CHAPTER II.

### INTRODUCTORY.

His Excellency the Marquess of Lansdowne was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and took his seat at Calcutta on the 10th December 1888. He continued to hold office until the end of January 1894.

The charge of the other departments of the Government of India is vested in one of the Civil Members of His Excellency's Council, but in the Foreign Department, business is conducted under the immediate orders of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Foreign Office Staff, as at present constituted, consists of the Foreign Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, an Under-Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and an Attaché. The appointment of Junior Under-Secretary was abolished, and that of Deputy Secretary created in 1890. This measure was considered necessary on the ground that, owing to the frequent changes in the post of Under-Secretary, there was ordinarily no gazetted officer in the Department, with the exception of the Secretary, who had much knowledge of the traditions of the office, and that it was very important that there should always be in the office an experienced officer who could represent the accepted views of the Department on the many questions which require to be disposed of in accordance with established precedents. The presence of a capable deputy moreover enables the Foreign Secretary (whose usefulness would be much impaired if he were not able to visit Native States and the frontier districts) to be occasionally absent on duty from head-quarters.

During the period of Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty, these appointments have been held by the following officers:—

#### SECRETARY.

From 10th December 1888 to 9th September 1889 .	Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
„ 10th September 1889 to 20th October 1889 .	H. S. Baines, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 21st October 1889 to 8th November 1889 .	Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
„ 9th November 1889 to 31st March 1891 .	W. J. Cunningham, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 1st April 1891 to 28th July 1893 .	Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
„ 29th July 1893 to date . . . . .	W. J. Cunningham, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.

#### DEPUTY SECRETARY.

From 27th June 1890 to 18th March 1891 . . . . .	H. S. Baines, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 19th March 1891 to 31st March 1891 . . . . .	G. R. Irwin, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 1st April 1891 to 19th July 1892 . . . . .	W. J. Cunningham, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 20th July 1892 to 19th October 1892 . . . . .	J. A. Crawford, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 20th October 1892 to 18th September 1893 . . . . .	W. J. Cunningham, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 19th September 1893 to 13th November 1893 . . . . .	C. L. Tupper, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 14th November 1893 to date . . . . .	Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., I.S.C.



## UNDEI-SECRETARY.

From 10th December 1888 to 31st March 1889	W. J. Cuninghame, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.
„ 1st April 1889 to 26th April 1889	G. R. Irwin, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 27th April 1889 to 9th September 1889	H. S. Barnes, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 10th September 1889 to 20th October 1889	G. R. Irwin, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 21st October 1889 to 27th October 1889	H. S. Barnes, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 28th October 1889 to 8th November 1889	W. J. Cuninghame, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.
„ 9th November 1889 to 26th June 1890	H. S. Barnes, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 27th June 1890 to 23rd August 1891	G. R. Irwin, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 24th August 1891 to 28th November 1891	A. L. P. Tucker, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 29th November 1891 to 19th April 1892	G. R. Irwin, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 20th April 1892 to 1st August 1892	J. A. Crawford, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 2nd August 1892 to date	A. Williams, Esq., I.C.S.

## JUNIOR UNDER-SECRETARY.

From 10th December 1888 to 5th February 1889	G. R. Irwin, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 6th February 1889 to 2nd April 1889	F. L. Petre, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 3rd April 1889 to 28th April 1889	Ney Elias, Esq., C.I.E.
„ 29th April 1889 to 9th September 1889	G. R. Irwin, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 10th September 1889 to 20th October 1889	Captain W. H. Cornish, I.C.S.
„ 21st October 1889 to 26th June 1890	G. R. Irwin, Esq., I.C.S.

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

From 10th December 1888 to 12th February 1889	Captain W. H. Cornish, I.C.S.
„ 13th February 1889 to 13th March 1889	H. F. J. T. Maguire, Esq., I.C.S.
„ 14th March 1889 to 9th September 1889	Captain W. H. Cornish, I.C.S.
„ 10th September 1889 to 20th October 1889	Captain W. H. M. Stewart, I.C.S.
„ 21st October 1889 to 31st January 1890	Captain W. H. Cornish, I.C.S.
„ 1st February 1890 to 20th March 1892	Lieutenant C. Archer, I.C.S.
„ 21st March 1892 to 6th April 1892	Captain W. H. Cornish, I.C.S.
„ 7th April 1892 to 1st July 1892	Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, I.C.S.
„ 2nd July 1892 to 23rd November 1893	Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., I.C.S.
„ 24th November 1893 to date	Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, I.C.S.

## ATTACHÉ.

From 10th December 1888 to 8th June 1889	Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., I.C.S.
„ 19th June 1889 to 7th January 1891	Captain W. H. M. Stewart, I.C.S.
„ 8th January 1891 to 8th May 1892	Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, I.C.S.
„ 9th May 1892 to 4th April 1893	Lieutenant C. F. Minchin, I.C.S.
„ 20th May 1893 to date	Lieutenant J. F. Whyte, I.C.S.

All cases of importance are submitted to the Viceroy before the issue of orders. It is the duty of the Secretary to keep His Excellency fully informed of all pending matters of any interest.

The Viceroy decides whether any subject is of sufficient importance to call for discussion in Council.

The business of the Department is distributed between four branches—Frontier, External, General, and Internal. Each branch or section of a branch is under the charge of a Superintendent or a Senior Assistant. An officer of the department exercises a general supervision over one or more branches.

The distribution of the work is as follows:—

## FRONTIER BRANCH.

## OFFICER IN CHARGE—DEPUTY SECRETARY.

Afghanistan. Central Asia. N.-W. Frontier. Kashmir (Frontier questions). Chinese Turkistan. Afghans in India. Maps.

## EXTERNAL BRANCH.

OFFICER IN CHARGE—ASSISTANT SECRETARY

*Section A.*

Baluchistan. Persia. Persian Gulf. Aden. Turkish Arabia. Turkey. Pilgrim Traffic. Somali Coast. Red Sea. Soudan. Zanzibar. East Coast of Africa.

*Section B.*

Kashmir proper (not frontier questions) Nepal. Assam. Manipur. Burma. Siam. China. Bhutan. Sikkim. Tibet. Miscellaneous matters Lushai and Chin Hills.

## INTERNAL BRANCH.

OFFICER IN CHARGE—UNDER-SECRETARY.

*Section A.*

Bengal. Bombay. Baroda Punjab Madras. Mysore. Rajputana. Ajmere. Arms Act. Armament Returns. Foreign Settlements. Thagi and Dakaiti Department. Titles. King of Oudh. Miscellaneous. Census. Famine.

*Section B.*

Central India. Central Provinces. Hyderabad. Berar. N.-W. P. and Oudh. Railways. Imperial Service Troops. Local Corps. State Prisoners.

## GENERAL BRANCH.

OFFICER IN CHARGE—UNDER-SECRETARY.

Appointments and Promotions. Local Corps in Rajputana and Central India. Furlough and Leave. Pay and Allowances. Orders of the Star of India, Indian Empire and Crown of India. Cypher Code. Consuls and Consular appointments. Pensions and Gratuities (including Political Pensions). Foreign Service, Foreign Office, and Miscellaneous, including Examinations, Gazetteers, etc.

The work of the Department is recorded under the following heads:—

<i>Printed Proceedings</i>	. . . . .	Frontier A.
		Internal A.
		External A.
		General A.
<i>Unprinted Proceedings—(Comprising less important matter)</i>	. . . . .	Frontier B.
		Internal B.
		External B.
		General B.

The A proceedings of all the branches for each month are submitted to the Secretary of State, bound together in one volume.

For the purposes of this memorandum the affairs which have been dealt with by the Foreign Department and seem to require special notice have been arranged under three separate heads—(a) External, dealing solely with questions that have arisen outside the frontiers of India; (b) Internal, describing the affairs of Native States in India; and (c) Miscellaneous.

The affairs of Afghanistan and the North Western Frontier have been so fully given in the general summary, that they are not repeated in the following chapters.

## CHAPTER III.

### External.

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#### ADEN AND SOMALI COAST.

Aden tribes.

During 1889 much attention was devoted to the question of our relations with the tribes in the vicinity of Aden, and, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, revised protectorate treaties were concluded with certain of the tribes on the Coast. The consideration of the question as to the advisability of entering into similar treaties with the inland tribes was deferred until fuller information, than that which was at the disposal of Government regarding them, had been obtained. In 1893, however, negotiations for the conclusion of a protectorate treaty with the Haushabi tribe were entered into, and are now proceeding with the Chief of the tribe.

In 1890 a proposal was made by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to transfer to the Imperial Government the control of the administration of Aden and the Agencies maintained at the cost of India on the Somali Coast. The Government of India expressed the opinion that Aden could with advantage continue to be administered by India, that it would be more advantageous that the administration should remain unchanged, but asked that Indian revenues should be relieved of half the charges incurred on this account. They were also of opinion that it would be inconvenient, as long as Aden remained under the control of India, to transfer the control of the Somali Coast to the Home Government. The Secretary of State, however, replied that there was no probability of the Lords of the Treasury consenting to contribute anything towards the expenses of Aden unless the administration was handed over to the Imperial Government.

During 1891-92 the survey of the districts near Aden was completed; and a draft regulation for the Municipal Government of Aden itself has been prepared by the Political Resident and is now under consideration of the Government of India.

Somali Coast.

The proposal for acquiring Zaila by purchase from Turkey, which had already been mooted on more than one occasion, was renewed in 1889. The Government of India expressed to the Secretary of State their readiness to contribute a maximum of £50,000 towards the commutation of the Zaila tribute, paid by Egypt to Turkey, on the distinct understanding that this payment would involve a complete and formal renunciation by Egypt and Turkey of all claims to any portion of territory included in the Sultan of Turkey's Imperial Firman of 1875 which ceded Zaila to the Khedive in consideration of an addition of £14,000 a year to the Egyptian tribute payable to the Porte. In the meantime much attention was paid to the further development of Zaila,

and it was proposed to devote a considerable sum in improving the harbour, with a view to enabling it to compete successfully with the French port at Jibuti. ADEN AND SOMALI  
COAST

In 1891 the Toljaala and Jibril Abokr Survey was completed by Captain Swayne, R.E., and his brother Lieutenant Swayne, 16th Bengal Infantry. This survey, together with the reports submitted by the same two officers on their explorations in Northern Somali land, has placed much valuable information at the disposal of Government regarding the interior and its tribes.

A proposal to establish regular postal communication between Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast was sanctioned in 1890.

In October 1888, the Ayyal Ahmed tribe, which had been expelled from Berbera for continued bad conduct, attempted to force their way into the town, but were repulsed by the garrison. The tribe submitted a few days after the repulse, and were subsequently re-admitted to favour, but advantage was taken of this occurrence to disarm the whole town. In the cold season of the same year the Political Agent made a peaceful demonstration by marching through the Habr Awal country with an escort of 60 men from the Aden Troop. During 1888 the Mamasan Eesa tribe, at war with the Habr Awal, had given trouble. In August 1889 they suddenly attacked Bulhar one night during a violent sandstorm and massacred 67 people, besides wounding many others. In consequence of this attack a small field force from Aden landed at Zaila, and invaded the Mamasan Eesa country. It was impossible to bring the Eesa to an engagement, but they were driven from the country, and sustained such severe loss in flocks and herds that the sub tribes eventually submitted, and agreed to the terms imposed, which consisted generally of the payment of fines and furnishing security for their future good behaviour.

It was considered advisable in 1889 to somewhat modify the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the Somali Coast tribes, which had hitherto been adhered to. Enquiries were set on foot as to the possibility of defining the inland limits of the British Protectorate, and the Bombay Government were authorized to use their discretion with regard to the admission of shooting parties, and the examination of the country by other peaceful methods.

In 1890 an Order in Council defining British jurisdiction on the Somali Coast was received from Her Majesty's Government; but in deference to the views of the local authorities, who were of opinion that it was unsuited to the condition of affairs on the coast, it was never actually brought into force, and the exercise of such jurisdiction, as had already been assumed, has been allowed to be continued. As a sequel to the operations against the Mamasan Eesa, and with a view to establish as far as possible a permanent peace, the Political Agent proceeded in the cold weather of 1890-91 with an escort of Native Infantry through the Eesa country, and to Kabri Bahr in the Jibril Abokr country, inviting the tribes concerned to meet him. A permanent peace was sworn to, and although it has not been strictly kept by the inland tribes, yet the main object of securing peace between the Eesa and the Habr Awal tribes was attained, and that peace has not since been disturbed. A ten-mile limit was at the same time proclaimed around the ports, within which radius all raiding has been prohibited.

This prohibition notwithstanding, the Aida Galeh Section of the Habr Gerhajis tribe twice raided close to Bulhar. In consequence of this conduct

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a small expedition was despatched against the Aida Galeh in January 1893 and payment of a fine of Rs. 500 was enforced. Towards the end of 1892 the Political Agent and Consul on the Somali Coast, Colonel Stace, supported by a small expeditionary force, succeeded, without resorting to other than peaceful methods, in adjusting the differences which had arisen, and which had at one time threatened to end in bloodshed between the Eesa Somalis and the Jibril Abokr section of the Habr Awals.

An important expedition passed through Berbera in October 1892, conducted by two Italian Officers, Captains Bottega and Grixoni, consisting of about 130 armed men, the object of which was to explore the sources of the Juba River and, it is believed, also the shore of Lake Rudolf.

In the early part of 1893 the Italian Government advanced proposals for delimitating the British and Italian spheres of influence in Somali land, and asked for the views of the Government of India on the question. These have been submitted to Her Majesty's Government for consideration.

#### BHUTAN.

In 1889, in consequence of outrages committed on villages in the north of the Kamrup District of Assam, it was decided to temporarily suspend payment of the Bhutan subsidy and warnings were issued to the Deb Raja. As these warnings were practically without effect, a police post was established at Kakolabari in February 1892. Further correspondence passed with the Bengal and Assam authorities in 1893 on the question of what compensation, if any, should be levied from Bhutan; and in July last the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recommended that, in view of the long time which had elapsed since the outrages complained of, and having regard especially to the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the claim should be allowed to drop. It had originally been intended to deduct from the Bhutan *posa* the annual cost of maintaining the Kakolabari police post, but under the circumstances represented by the Bengal Government, it was decided in November 1893 to make no such deduction.

The only other matter connected with Bhutan which is deserving of notice is that the re-demarcation of the boundary between Bhutan and the Jalpaiguri District of Bengal has been satisfactorily brought to a termination: the proceedings of the Bengal Government in this connection were confirmed by the Government of India in September 1893.

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Article III of the Convention concluded with China on the 21st July 1886 ran as follows:—

“The frontier between Burma and China to be marked out by a Delimitation Commission and the conditions of frontier trade to be settled by a frontier trade convention, both countries agreeing to protect and encourage trade between China and Burma.”

In the early years after the annexation it was considered preferable to postpone action in regard to delimitation, but the question was incidentally

alluded to in a despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 16th August 1889, CHINA, regarding an Indian Agency in Chinese Turkistan, and Lord Cross telegraphed in July 1890 an enquiry as to whether the time was favourable for delimitation, the Chinese Minister having asked how matters stood in this connection.

The Viceroy replied that the Government of India had no desire to discourage the idea of an amicable settlement, but that examination of the border country would first be necessary. The views of the Government of India were fully explained in a despatch, dated the 8th September 1890; and in order to obtain preliminary information regarding certain States and tribes in the two least known sections of the border lands, two reconnoitring parties were sent out in the open season of 1890-91. One party visited Keng Hung, Mōng Lem, and the Wa country; the other proceeded up the Irawadi to a considerable distance north of the confluence of the two main streams of that river.

The reports and maps received from Burma as the results of these explorations were sent home to the Secretary of State in November 1891, and the India Office shortly after suggested to the Foreign Office that sufficient information was now available to warrant proposals for a settlement of the frontier towards the south and east from about latitude  $25^{\circ} 30'$  (approximately). Accordingly in February 1892 the Foreign Office communicated a memorandum to the Chinese Minister, in which it was stated that Her Majesty's Government believed it would be for the advantage of both countries that "British jurisdiction should be established over the whole of the upper basin of the Irawadi." With the memorandum was sent a map, in respect to which Sieh Ta-jên was told "the accompanying sketch map shows the general features of the settlement which Her Majesty's Government would propose for the frontier between China and the British possessions." It was also announced that, under certain conditions, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to forego in favour of China the claims of Burma over Keng Hung and Mōng Lem. At the outset of the negotiations which ensued, the Chinese Minister in London took the position that all the territory on the east bank of the Irawadi to the north of the Mole was a no-man's land in which Burmese or British rights could only be recognised as a matter of arrangement, and he again brought forward the Chinese desire to possess a port on the Irawadi, their main objects, as subsequently explained, being to develop the trade of Yunnan, especially in copper, and to hold some convenient spot where trade routes converged and the levy of customs might be facilitated.

In July 1892 the Secretary of State called for an early expression of the Viceroy's views on the Chinese contentions. In reply the Viceroy telegraphed that the suggested projection of the Chinese frontier to the Irawadi would cut the Bhamo district in two, and would greatly hamper our administration. Lord Lansdowne proceeded to say—

"We strongly urge that the demand for a port on the Irawadi should be at once and finally rejected. \* \* We cannot permit the establishment of Chinese customs at or near Bhamo which would infallibly lead to misunderstandings and seriously weaken our administration as regards the Chinese settlers in Burma, while it would not relieve China from the necessity of maintaining border customs posts."

Attention was at the same time drawn to the importance of the concessions already proposed to which it was suggested that, in order to secure a

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satisfactory settlement, the Kokang circle of North Hsen Wi (Theinni) might be added; and His Excellency's telegram concluded "We consider that, in return for waiving our claims in Keng Hung and Möng Lem and for the cession of Kokang, China should accept our proposed frontier, disclaim all authority over the Kachins, agree to suitable border arrangements, and waive the Decennial Mission. North of  $25^{\circ} 37'$  our information is incomplete, but we would accept the water-parting ridge between the Salween and the 'Nmai kha as the frontier."

This telegram was supplemented by a despatch (No. 204-S. E., dated the 2nd November 1892), which enclosed reports by the local officers in Burma and went very fully into the historical, political, and commercial aspects of the questions involved; reiterated a wish to adhere to the principle previously laid down by the Government of India, that we should include within our boundary nothing which could be omitted consistently with the safety of our frontier and with any undoubted obligations which we had already incurred; and concluded by inviting the Secretary of State to consider the possibility of taking advantage of the negotiations to endeavour to secure the discontinuance of the Decennial Mission. Lord Kimberley, in sending copy of this despatch to the Foreign Office, recorded his strong conviction that it was not possible to admit any of the Chinese demands in the basin of the Irawadi.

The negotiations in London were temporarily interrupted in September 1892 owing to a demand by the Chinese Minister for the evacuation of Sadôn (which we occupied early in 1892), as a preliminary to further discussion. This demand was, however, withdrawn in the following December, and the conferences at the Foreign Office were renewed.

Of the frontier line shown on the sketch map communicated to the Chinese Minister in February 1892, the portion from latitude  $24^{\circ} 0'$  to  $25^{\circ} 37'$  (approximate) is known as the "Hobday line." It represents the best approximation to the frontier at which Major Hobday and Captain Elliott, the officers employed on exploring the upper Irawadi in 1890-91, were able to arrive in the course of their tour. A great part of the frontier in this quarter was, however, unvisited by these officers and subsequent information proved that the limit of Chinese influence lay in many places very considerably to the east of Major Hobday's frontier which, in that it did not follow tribal divisions, stood at some points in need of revision. The discussions during the past year have been principally connected with the question of how the "Hobday line" can best be modified. Our operations at and near Sima during the cold season of 1892-93 were the subject of much comment in England, the Chinese Embassy protesting against our activity in what they described as 'contested territory.' The Government of India, though ready and anxious to treat China with the utmost liberality, considered it necessary, for the purpose of keeping open trade routes and protecting our settled districts, to secure and exercise control over all Kachin tribes of any strength and importance; and with a view to inducing the Chinese to acquiesce in the frontier considered most convenient to the north-east of Bhamo, it was proposed, in addition to all previously suggested concessions, to hand over to China a very considerable tract on the west of the Salween in the north-east corner of North Hsen Wi. On the 8th April 1893 the Secretary of State telegraphed that the Chinese insisted on having Sadôn, but that, if Sadôn were considered a point of capital importance, His Lordship



proposed to give instead a strip of country averaging seven miles in width on the west of the Hobday line from Alaw Pum to a point just east of Sadôn. This concession would have amounted to a little under 200 square miles. The Viceroy, in replying on the 29th April, adhered to the opinion that Sadôn should not be given up, and said that, in lieu of the strip suggested by Lord Kimberley, the Government of India would prefer to give China the Kumlao tract, including Sima, and a section north of it, the total area of this alternative concession to the west of the "Hobday line" being about 300 square miles. The Secretary of State was at the same time informed that a summary of evidence regarding the frontier was expected immediately from Burma. This summary, which was an exhaustive examination of Burmese and Chinese claims to influence and jurisdiction in the upper Irawadi valley, was submitted by the Chief Commissioner at the end of April, and was forwarded to the Secretary of State with a covering despatch in which a hope was expressed that the information now furnished would enable Her Majesty's Government to convince the Chinese representatives that the action hitherto sanctioned by the Government of India was fully justified by our position as heirs of the late Burmese monarch. In the meantime Lord Rosebery had informed the Chinese Minister on the 8th May that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to draw the frontier so as to leave to China the area described in Lord Lansdowne's telegram of the 29th April.

The Chinese, however, still pressed for further concessions in the tracts to the east and north-east of Bhamo, and having regard to the extreme desirability of securing the hearty co-operation of China in other important questions, a revised line of frontier on the north of the Shweli was proposed at a conference at the London Foreign Office in September 1893. The modifications suggested and the questions connected with the border in that quarter were fully discussed by Lord Lansdowne with the local officers during his tour in Burma. His Excellency, in a minute, dated the 3rd December 1893, recorded in detail the conclusions at which he had arrived; and certain final suggestions were shortly afterwards placed before the Secretary of State with the expression of an earnest hope that they would be considered as a whole.

The negotiations regarding the frontier have been somewhat complicated by the strongly expressed desire of the Chinese, based principally on sentimental grounds, to recover possession of certain "frontier gates" which were established on the Burma border three centuries ago, but two at least of which, it was admitted, had more than a century since passed into Burmese hands. Considerable difficulty was experienced in tracing the exact position of these "gates," and Chinese officers were deputed to Bhamo in November last to assist in the search for them. These officers, who were accompanied on tour by Mr. Warry, Adviser on Chinese Affairs to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, succeeded in pointing out in two places ruins which answer to the descriptions of the "gates," though there is still some doubt as to which "gates" the ruins represent. The considerations affecting the question of the transfer of these "gates" were recorded in Lord Lansdowne's frontier minute above referred to. It is worthy of mention that the relations of our officers with the Chinese Deputies have been of a most satisfactory character, and, speaking generally, the attitude of the Yunnan border officials towards our local officers seems now to leave little to be desired.

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Allusion has been made to the Decennial Mission, which, under the terms of the Convention of July 1886, has to be sent to China. At the instance of the Chinese Minister, enquiry was made in February 1892, by the Secretary of State, as to the date on which the first Mission should be despatched. Lord Salisbury suggested that it should be sent in the tenth year from the date of the Convention. The Government of India saw no objection to this, but pointed out that the opportunity seemed a good one for pressing for the fulfilment of Article III of the Convention. In July 1892, in answer to a further reference, the Viceroy telegraphed that he attached no importance to the date of the despatch of the Mission.

In January 1893 Her Majesty's Minister at Peking forwarded to the Foreign Office a memorandum on the subject of Burma Tribute Missions to China, and in so doing remarked that, so far as he was aware, the Yamen had never mentioned the matter to our Legation since the conclusion of the 1886 negotiations. The Government of India were called on for an expression of their views, and after consulting the Chief Commissioner of Burma, the Secretary of State was informed in June 1893 that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the Mission should professedly go from the Local Administration of Burma. As regards *personnel* it was suggested that Mr. Taw Sein Ko, a Burmo-Chinaman, holding the appointment of Translator to the Administration of Burma, should be placed in charge, or that, failing him, we should send a Burmese Extra Assistant Commissioner with a suitable staff and, perhaps, one or two unofficial associates. Mr. O'Connor had recommended that the Mission should be sent "in continuation of the old custom rather than as a new departure dating from Her Majesty's annexation;" but the Government of India pointed out that it was previously the practice for the Burmese Missions to China to accompany, on their return, Missions which had arrived *from* China. As we had waived our right to receive Missions it was clear that the former procedure could not be exactly adhered to; the Government of India regarded with distrust Sieh's suggested reversion "to the old order of things" and considered that as 1894 would, under the old order, be apparently the year in which a Mission was expected by China, it would be in some ways better to send the Mission in 1893 or postpone it to 1895. As regards the route to be taken, the Government of India held that the Mission should be sent by sea, in order that the stay of the Mission in China might be strictly limited while a general supervision might be exercised by our Embassy. It was pointed out that we are chiefly concerned with the effect which will be produced *in Burma*, and that, if the Mission were sent overland, awkward questions might arise, and the Mission might be delayed for an indefinite period in Chinese territory. It was further proposed that, if any letter were sent with the Mission, it should be a perfectly simple letter of introduction explaining that the Mission was sent in pursuance of the 1886 Convention, that it consisted of certain persons and carried certain complimentary gifts. In the opinion of the Government of India the Mission should be introduced by a member of our Embassy; and it was suggested that, if this procedure were adopted, the introducing officer could state verbally the object of the Mission, the Burman in charge being supplied only with a Burmese list of the presents. In conclusion, the Government of India reported that it was impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that no precautions we could take would prevent China from treating the Mission as tributary, and the

despatch terminated as follows:—"It would be a source of great satisfaction to us if, in any agreement which may be arrived at between Her Majesty's Government and China, it could be provided that the Mission should be abandoned."

At a meeting held at the London Foreign Office on the 7th September 1893, the Secretary to the Chinese Embassy invited preliminary discussion of the commercial arrangements on the frontier. The Chinese wished for a Consul at the residence of the Chief Commissioner of Burma and for one at Mandalay, and they also desired to post at Bhamo officers of the Chinese Maritime Customs with a Chinese Mandarin who should grant certificates exempting goods from further customs dues at the frontier and from all other imposts in the interior of China.

The substance of the Chinese proposals was communicated to the Viceroy by telegram, and after consulting the Chief Commissioner, the Viceroy telegraphed in reply that a Consul should only be allowed at Rangoon, as to concede a Consul at Mandalay would be contrary to principle and might cause embarrassment under the most-favoured nation clause. His Excellency expressed the opinion that a customs post at Bhamo on any conditions whatever should be distinctly and finally refused. One Consul in Yunnan, with complete freedom of movement, would, His Excellency thought, probably suffice for all our present purposes. Finally, His Excellency said that it was extremely desirable to obtain trade terms as favourable as those enjoyed by the French in Tong-King, and that the Tong-King treaty would be suitable as a model.

At the end of November, in answer to further queries from Lord Kimberley, Lord Lansdowne telegraphed recommending an export duty of 3 annas a maund on rice, that being the rate charged on rice when exported by sea. His Excellency said the Chinese customs stations should be in Chinese territory—

- (1) on the route from Sansi to Sadôn ;
- (2) near Sima ;
- (3) „ Nampaung ;
- (4) „ Nam Kham ;
- (5) „ Kunlông on the Salween.

His Excellency added that there was no objection to prohibiting the import and export of opium, and suggested that the Convention should be so drawn as to permit our placing a Consul at Momien, Yung-chang-fu, or Shunning-fu, whichever might be hereafter selected.

## NEPAL.

The state of British relations with Nepal was one of the questions that Lord Lansdowne found himself called upon to deal with on his arrival in India. In the latter part of 1889 the Resident submitted a report to Government dealing generally with the state of affairs in Nepal, in which he brought to notice that he and his staff were not treated by the Nepal Darbar with the courtesy which was due to the representative of a friendly Power. The tendency of Nepal to be openly subservient to China in her dealings with

## NEPAL

## PERSIAN GULF.

that Power had, he stated, of recent years grown more marked, and it was not impossible that the intrigue which had been set on foot to bring about a marriage between the Maharaja Dhiraj and a daughter, said to be illegitimate, of Bir Shamsheer Jang, would lead, were it successful, to most unfortunate if not disastrous results. The representations contained in the Resident's report were dealt with by the Government of India in the early part of 1890, and it was decided that, while the relations of the Government of India with Nepal could not be regarded as being in a satisfactory state, sufficient reasons had not been brought forward to justify a resort to decisive action. With regard, however, to the relations between China and Nepal, His Excellency the Viceroy expressed himself as being of the opinion, that "if an opportunity for placing our relations with China and Nepal on a less precarious footing were to offer itself, such an opportunity should not be allowed to go by."

Of recent years there has been a great improvement in the relations between the Government of India and the Nepal Darbar, and a substantial proof of the friendly feeling evinced by the latter may be found in the ready and willing help that is now given in the recruitment of Gurkhas for the Indian Army. At the pressing invitation of the Minister of Nepal Maharaja Bir Shamsheer Jang, His Excellency the late Commander-in-Chief Lord Roberts visited Khatmandu in March 1892, and nothing could exceed the consideration and hospitality with which he was treated. In May 1892 Maharaja Bir Shamsheer Jang was created a K.C.S.I., and later on in the same year he came to India as the guest of Government, and made a short tour in the country visiting the principal places of interest between Calcutta and Rawal Pindi. These two visits did much to cement the friendship between the two Governments, and, as a proof of their good-will, the Government of India accorded to the Darbar the permission to purchase arms and ammunition in the open market.

The amicable manner in which boundary disputes between Nepal and British India are now settled by mutual arrangement between the local officers of the two countries, the friendly action of the State's officials on the occasion of the Maharaja of Sikkim's flight from his territory, which is treated of elsewhere, and the help rendered by the Darbar in the repression of frontier crime are further proofs, if any were needed, of the good understanding which now exists between the two Governments. Regarding the internal affairs of Nepal there is little to record; the material progress of the State has been satisfactory, taxation is light, and the country generally may be regarded as being in a fairly prosperous condition. Much attention is devoted by the Darbar to the army, which is a formidable force, well drilled, and armed with breech-loading rifles of local manufacture. Considerable improvements have been effected in the Capital, Khatmandu, which can now boast of good water-works, a large hospital and a good school, while a leper hospital has been built at a spot below Khatmandu on the Bagmati river.

## PERSIAN GULF.

In November 1888 the Karun river was opened as far as Ahwaz to the commerce of all nations, and advantage was soon taken of the concession by Messrs. Lynch & Co., who at once placed a steamer on the river. Much obstruction on the part of the Persian officials was at first experienced by the firm, but matters are now working more smoothly.

In 1890 an Order in Council defining British jurisdiction on the Coast and Islands of the Persian Gulf was received from Her Majesty's Government and brought into force in August the same year. PERSIAN GULF.

In 1892 agreements with the British Government were executed by the following six Trucial Chiefs on the Pirate Coast on the Persian Gulf—Abu Thabi, Debai, Ajman, Shargah, Ras-ul-Khaima, Umm-al-Kawain,—and by the Chief of Bahrein, all of whom bound themselves not to enter into any agreement or correspondence with any Power other than the British Government, not to consent to the residence within their territories of the Agent of any Government other than the British, and on no account to cede, sell or mortgage, or otherwise give for occupation any part of their territories, save to the British Government.

Affairs in the Katr peninsula during the last five years have been chiefly remarkable for the intrigues of Shaikh Jasim-bin-Muhammad-bin Thani, the hereditary Chief of El Katr. His efforts since 1871, when El Bidaa was first occupied by the Turks, have been unceasingly directed towards fomenting disturbances and compelling the Porte to relinquish the footing it had thus gained in the Peninsula. On the other hand, indications have not been wanting of an intention on the part of the Turks not only to maintain their hold on El Bidaa, but also to coerce Shaikh Jasim and to extend their jurisdiction on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf. For some years, however, the action of the Turks in this direction was confined to the periodical despatch of reinforcements to their garrison at El Bidaa and to the appointment of Shaikh Jasim as Kaim Makam or Deputy Governor of El Bidaa—an appointment which was more nominal than real.

In February 1893, however, more active measures were resorted to, and the Wali of Bussorah proceeded to El Bidaa with a force of cavalry and infantry, and invited Shaikh Jasim to meet him, but the latter refused and retired from the vicinity of El Bidaa into the interior, where he was followed by the Turkish troops, and an action took place in which the Turks were defeated. In the meantime the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf was directed to proceed to El Bidaa and endeavour to bring about a settlement between Shaikh Jasim and the Turks, but his offer of mediation was declined by the Turkish officials.

Further fighting between the belligerents was prevented by negotiations being entered into which resulted in the Shaikh's resigning the Kaim Makamship of El Bidaa in favour of his brother Ahmad. The extension of Turkish influence on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf has been steadily discountenanced by the British Government, who have declined either to admit the claim of the Turks to sovereignty over Katr, or to waive the right of dealing directly with the Arab Chiefs of the coast, in order to preserve the peace of the seas, and obtain redress for outrages on British subjects or persons entitled to British protection.

In 1890 intelligence was received that the Turks contemplated occupying Zobara and Odeid on the Katr Coast. The status of Zobara was not clearly defined, although the Bahrein Chief had preferred claims to the place, but Odeid was undoubtedly within the zone of British influence as a dependency of the Chief of Abu-Thabi with whom the British Government have treaty relations. It was suggested to the Secretary of State that the Porte should be informed that the occupation by Turkey of Zobara and Odeid could not be tolerated by the British Government, as both these places were regarded as

PERSIAN GULF.  
SIAM.

lying within the sphere of their influence. The Turkish Government, however, declined to subscribe to the views of Her Majesty's Government that the places in question were within the sphere of British influence, and maintained their right to take possession of them.

The Government of India, in compliance with instructions from Her Majesty's Government, had in the meantime directed the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to despatch a gunboat to Odeid, and it was then found that the approaches to Odeid were unsurveyed and dangerous to navigation, and that no attempt had been made by the Turks to occupy either that place or Zobara.

In the latter part of 1887 the Porte claimed a protectorate over the island of Bahrein, and, as was rumoured, meditated occupying the island. The Political Resident was accordingly authorized to resist any such attempt by force, and was also informed that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had been instructed to invite the Porte to restrain its officers from interference in the island, and to intimate, if he considered such a step desirable, that any attempt on the part of the Turks to land at Bahrein would be forcibly opposed. The Political Resident, acting on the instructions he had received, despatched a gunboat to Bahrein, but it was found that no steps had been taken by the local Turkish authorities to carry out their designs.

In 1893 the Turkish claim to Bahrein was revived, but it is now believed to be the intention of the Porte to instruct the Governor-General of Bussorah to cease interfering in Bahrein affairs.

On the 4th June 1888 His Highness Saiyid Turki, Sultan of Muscat, died and was succeeded by his second son, Saiyid Faisal-bin-Turki. The Government of India considered it advisable not to accord him any formal acknowledgment so long as there was a chance of a dynastic struggle; in 1890, however, His Highness having in the meantime firmly established himself on the throne, it was decided to formally recognize him as Sultan and Ruler of Muscat.

An attempt made by Saiyid Abdul Aziz, uncle of His Highness Saiyid Faisal, in July 1889 to march on Muscat was repulsed by Saiyid Faisal's men at the Khaza pass.

In 1890 Saiyid Abdul Aziz left Oman for Bombay. His subsequent movements have been dealt with in this chapter under "Zanzibar."

On March 19th, 1891, a new Commercial Treaty was entered into between the British Government and His Highness the Sultan.

The question of the British Government assuming an exclusive protectorate over Muscat was raised in July 1890, but it was found that the agreement of 1882 between Great Britain and France precluded the assumption of such a protectorate, without first coming to an understanding with France, and it was accordingly decided not to move in the matter.

### SIAM.

When it was decided to send a military expedition against Sawlapaw, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, in the open season of 1888-89, the Siamese Government were invited to co-operate by taking steps to prevent the escape of Sawlapaw across the Salween. The Siamese availed themselves of this opportunity to occupy a tract of country on the east of the Salween which had for many years been in the possession of the Karenni Chief. The tract in question is exceedingly rich in teak forests. The Siamese now set up a claim to



it, and in spite of repeated remonstrances they continued in occupation until <sup>SIAM.</sup> the autumn of 1892. In the open season of 1889-90 a Boundary Commission held a local investigation into the claims advanced by Sawlawi, who had succeeded Sawlapaw, but, though this Commission was appointed at the instance of the Siamese Government, they at the last moment refused to take part in it. The work was, however, proceeded with, and in the following season the examination of the boundary was carried as far east as the Mekong. The Siamese subsequently agreed to accept the frontier defined by the British officers, and early in 1893 this frontier from the Salween to the Mekong was demarcated by a joint Anglo-Siamese Commission. In the course of the preceding negotiations with Siam Her Britannic Majesty's Government had signified their readiness to transfer to Siam the Shan State of Keng Cheng which bestrides the Mekong to the south of Keng Hung. This State had previously been regarded as an appanage of Keng Tung. The contemplated concession, which was never formally ratified, was, however, conditional on an undertaking that the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam would not cede Keng Cheng to any other Power without the previous consent and approval of Great Britain, and in view of the terms of the French ultimatum subsequently accepted by Siam, it was decided that the rights of Her Majesty's Government over Keng Cheng had revived in full force.

The recent strained relations between France and Siam and the events arising therefrom have naturally been watched with the greatest interest by the Government of India, but it is with the correspondence regarding the contemplated formation of a "buffer State" in the Mekong Valley near Luang Prabang that the Foreign Department of the Government of India has been principally concerned. On this point Lord Lansdowne, in telegraphing to the Secretary of State on the 26th October 1893, expressed the opinion that the boundaries of the buffer State should be on the west and south the Mekong river and on the north the Chinese frontier. As regards the eastern boundary, Lord Lansdowne stated that as our knowledge of the region between the Nam U river and the Mekong is very slight, he saw great danger in accepting any frontier west of the line of the Nam U. In connection with the above question it was decided to complete this season the demarcation of the border between Keng Tung and Keng Cheng, and officers appointed to carry out this task are now on their way to the Mekong.

It may also be mentioned that Mr. J. G. Scott, C.I.E., Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, who, while serving in the Southern Shan States, had acquired considerable knowledge of the country bordering on the Mekong, was, under instructions received from the India Office, deputed to Bangkok in September last to act as *adlatus* to the British Minister Resident. The latter having subsequently proceeded on leave, Mr. Scott was retained at Bangkok as Chargé d'Affaires.

Allusion has been made to the unlawful occupation by the Siamese of the Trans-Salween portion of Eastern Karenni. There is no question that the Eastern Karenni Chief and his subjects suffered very severe losses owing to this occupation. A full enquiry was instituted on the spot after the Siamese had withdrawn, and Lord Lansdowne, after discussing the matter with the local officers on the occasion of his recent tour in Burma, addressed the Secretary of State for India in a despatch which placed before His Lordship the full



## SIKKIM

facts, as ascertained, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to decide whether a claim should be pressed against the Siamese Government.

## SIKKIM.

In November 1885 the Chinese Government had consented to the despatch of a British Mission to Lhasa, on the understanding that the object of the Mission would be limited to the opening of commercial intercourse between India and Tibet. The news of the proposed Mission however created much excitement and discontent in Tibet, which China claims as a feudatory, and shortly after the members of the Mission had assembled at Darjiling, an armed party of Tibetans crossed the Sikkim frontier by the Jelapla Pass, the hitherto recognised boundary between Tibet and Sikkim, and occupied a position in Sikkim territory. When this news was received in India, it had almost been decided on the urgent representations of the Chinese Government to abandon the Mission, and it was thought that, when the Tibetans heard that such was the case, they would voluntarily retire from a position which was at once inconsistent with the relations established between the Government of India and the Maharaja of Sikkim, and injurious to British interests on the frontier. These anticipations were unfortunately not realised, and it was found necessary to resort to arms. A British force under Colonel Graham, R.A., which was despatched against the Tibetans, attacked and completely routed them in September 1888, and drove them back over their own border. In the meantime the Chinese Ampa or Resident at Lhasa had been directed to meet Mr. Paul, the Political Officer with the Sikkim Field Force, who had been appointed British Commissioner for the purpose of negotiating a frontier, and the Foreign Secretary likewise proceeded to Sikkim to co-operate with Mr. Paul in endeavouring to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. The British and Chinese representatives met at Gnatong late in December 1888; but the Chinese Ampa, while agreeing generally to the terms proposed by the Government of India, declined to recommend the ratification of a treaty, unless it included an express stipulation to the effect that homage should be paid by the Sikkim State to Tibet and through Tibet to China. The British representatives unhesitatingly repudiated this claim and the negotiations were brought to an abrupt close. In the meantime information had been received that Mr. Hart, an officer of the Chinese Customs service, was on his way to India to aid in the discussion, but after a conference between him and Mr. Paul it was found that the views which Mr. Hart was instructed to urge were practically identical with those put forward by the Ampa. He explained that he had been instructed to maintain the distinction with regard to the position of Sikkim, that it was protected, not annexed by India, and that China could not make any treaty respecting it, which ignored the relations formerly and still existing between herself and Sikkim. The only modification which he was able to offer in respect of the Ampa's proposals was to the effect that the significance of the letters and presents which were to be submitted by Sikkim to Tibet under the Treaty might be explained away by means of despatches to be interchanged between Mr. Paul and himself. The Government of India, thereupon, expressed themselves to Her Majesty's Government as being strongly against the re-opening of negotiations. It was explained to the Secretary of State for India, that the Chinese contention regarding the payment of homage by Sikkim to the Tibetan Government was inconsistent with

the fundamental principles on which the relations of the Government of India with feudatory or protected States are based, and that any concession on this point could not fail to have a detrimental effect elsewhere.

During the course of this dispute the Maharaja of Sikkim, who is himself half Tibetan and married to a Tibetan wife, had, under the influence of his Tibetan relations, consistently sided with the party adverse to British interests. To provide therefore for the proper administration of Sikkim, it was decided that a Political Officer should remain at Guntok, the residence of the Maharaja, to advise and assist him in maintaining an orderly administration, and Mr. J. C. White, Executive Engineer, who had acted as Assistant Political Officer during the Sikkim campaign was selected for the post. A representative Council selected from among the chief men in Sikkim was also established in the State.

Negotiations with Mr. Hart were, however, eventually re-opened, after he had given an unequivocal assurance that the recognition of the British right of sole protectorate placed the external relations of Sikkim under British supreme control, and that there would be no demand from the Chinese Government for letters and presents from the Maharaja of Sikkim. On the 17th March 1890 a convention was signed at Calcutta, but certain points which referred to trade, pasturage, and the method of official communication between India and Tibet were reserved for further discussion by Joint Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose. Subsequently Mr. Paul, the British Commissioner, and Messrs. Hwang Shao-Hsun and Hart, the Chinese representatives, arrived at an agreement on all points with the exception of trade in tea. The Chinese representatives were desirous of excluding Indian tea altogether from Tibet in the interests of their own trade, but the Government of India pressed the matter and in the end a compromise was effected, by which Indian tea may be imported into Tibet at the end of five years at a rate of duty not exceeding that at which Chinese tea is imported into England.

The internal administration of Sikkim, which is now managed by the Council under the advice of the Political Agent, is progressing favourably. Perfect quiet prevails in the State, the revenue is steadily increasing, bridges have been built, and communications throughout Sikkim have been very greatly improved.

In 1892 the Maharaja, who was averse to complying with the wish of the British Government that he should reside in his palace at Guntok, and who resented the restrictions which prevented him from exacting benevolences from his subjects, made an abortive attempt to escape into Tibet, and succeeded in reaching Nepal territory. He was, however, arrested at Wallung by the Nepalese authorities and, under the orders of Sir Bir Shamsheer Jung the Minister, was conducted to the borders of the Darjiling District, where he was made over to a British escort. He has now been *de facto*, although not formally, deposed from his position as Maharaja for a time and is kept under surveillance at Kurseong. His eldest son Tchoda Namgyel is at present in Tibet and has not up to now been induced to return to Sikkim. The Maharaja's second son Chotal is being educated at Darjiling.

#### TURKISH ARABIA.

The course of events in Turkish Arabia during the past five years has not been marked by any occurrences of particular importance or interest, but it

Turkish Arabia—  
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is to be feared that the action of the Turkish authorities in erecting and arming a fort at Fao, in contravention of the agreement entered into in 1848 between the Turkish and Persian Governments, may have eventually the effect of creating a position of considerable difficulty between Great Britain and Turkey. The explanation offered by Said Pasha to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, that the fort at Fao was in no way intended as a menace to British commerce, has not been regarded as satisfactory by the British Government, and the Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to inform the Porte that Her Majesty's Government would regard the taking of any further steps towards the completion of the fort at Fao as an action of hostile preparation, which they would be entitled to resent, and that they would be justified in taking the necessary measures to counteract it.

The Assistant Political Agent at Bussorah was requested to report any further particulars in connection with the armament of the fort that might come to his notice. He has recently reported that two heavy guns—probably 4"—and two of smaller calibre have been mounted, and that the works are being pushed on with vigour.

The Turks have moreover been showing activity in another direction and are arranging for the erection of the following Military Guard Posts on the Shatt-al-Arab :—

Zain—opposite Falia Kut Khast half-way between Mohammerah and Dowasir.

Shamshumia—below Abul Khasib.

These are said to be for the protection of navigation and prevention of smuggling.

#### ZANZIBAR.

In the early part of 1890 Saiyid Abdul-bin-Said, an uncle of the Sultan of Muscat and brother of the Sultan of Zanzibar, left Oman, where he had until then been living, for Bombay with the intention of returning to Zanzibar. On a communication being received by the Government of India from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, that the Sultan was most anxious that his brother should not be allowed to return to Zanzibar, as his return would not fail to have a disquieting effect there, instructions were issued to the Bombay Government to detain Abdul Aziz on his arrival at Bombay.

While the Government of India were in correspondence with the Consul-General at Zanzibar regarding the grant of an adequate allowance from Zanzibar to provide for Abdul Aziz during his stay in India, news was received in March 1893 that Saiyid Ali, the Sultan of Zanzibar, was dead. Abdul Aziz at once took steps to press his claim to succeed his brother, but Her Majesty's Government decided to recognise Hamid-bin-Thowain as Sultan and requested that arrangements might be made for the continued detention in India of Abdul Aziz.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Internal.

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#### AJMERE-MERWARA.

The district of Ajmere-Merwara, in which the rainfall is always precarious, was, for the fourth time this century, visited with famine in 1890-92. The kharif harvest of the autumn of 1889 had been below the average, and the rabi gathered in the spring of 1890 was poor, but there was no marked pressure; and it was not until the rainfall of June and July 1890 failed that grave anticipations were aroused. It was then decided to freely entertain applications for loans that might be received from Istimrardars and to liberally extend ordinary public works in the Khalsa villages. Towards the end of September it was found that these measures would not suffice to allay distress, and the first relief work was opened on the 12th October 1890. From this date relief measures continued, without intermission, until the end of October 1892.

The distress deepened and became more general as the year 1890 closed, and by the end of June 1891, 39 relief works were in progress in Merwara and 2 in Ajmere, giving employment to 6,000 persons a day on an average.

The rabi harvest of 1891 did not yield more than an eight-anna crop in Ajmere, even on the reduced area that was cultivated; but, in spite of this, the revenue was collected almost in full. It would probably have been a wiser policy to have granted liberal suspensions, but at that time it was hoped that the rains of the coming monsoon would relieve the district and end all pressure. When these also failed, preparations were energetically made for arranging relief operations in the shape of public works, gratuitous distributions of grain, takavi advances, and imports of fodder on a sufficient scale to meet the demands of another year of scarcity.

In September 1891 there was an outbreak of grain rioting in the Ajmere District, directed against the grain merchant and money-lender class. The disturbances were, however, easily suppressed partially owing to the fact that relief measures were energetically proceeded with. In September and October 1891, no less than 30 new relief works were opened in the Ajmere District, 7 in the Beawar Tahsil of Merwara, and 9 in Todgarh. Arrangements were also made for extending the distribution of gratuitous relief, and takavi advances were freely granted.

The scarcity of drinking water which followed on the continuous failure of the rains was the cause of great anxiety in both districts. As regards the villages, something could be done by granting advances for deepening old wells and sinking new ones, but larger measures were required for the city of Ajmere. A loan was accordingly advanced by Government to the Municipality for the construction of new water-works, and a scheme for carrying water

Ajmere Merwara—  
Assam.

to the city from a small natural lake at Buddha Pushkar, about 6 miles from the city, was successfully carried out in less than six months. This, however, was only a temporary expedient, and in order to provide the city with a permanent water-supply, a site was selected by Mr. Foy, the Executive Engineer, for the construction of a reservoir on a scale which would remove all fears for the future. The work was carried out with energy and success by Mr. Foy, and by September 1892 an artificial lake was in existence, holding water sufficient to supply the wants of the city population for more than two years.

From the close of 1891 to July 1892, when rain fell in abundance, the history of the famine presents no features of special interest. The daily average of persons employed in the two districts of Ajmere and Merwara increased from 17,180 in January 1892 to 33,913 in June of the same year.

Relief works were finally closed in Ajmere on the 27th September 1892, and in Merwara by the 15th of October 1892, and the districts assumed their normal condition from that time.

#### ASSAM.

There is nothing special to record about Assam frontier affairs, except that a small expeditionary force, consisting chiefly of military police, is about to be sent to punish certain Abor villages for an attack on a police patrol at the end of November.

The Bor Khampti country was again visited in the open season of 1892-93 by Mr. J. Errol Gray, a tea planter and elephant hunter of Assam, who was commissioned by the Government of India to endeavour to locate the sources of the 'Nmai Kha, the eastern branch of the Irawadi, and to ascertain whether there was a well-defined water-parting ridge between the Salween and the 'Nmai Kha. Mr. Gray was received in a very friendly manner by the Bor Khampti Shans and succeeded in collecting information of considerable interest; he was, however, prevented by the threatening attitude of the Kachin and other tribesmen from penetrating farther east than the watershed between the two main streams of the Irawadi.

Lushai Hills.

The Lushai country is bordered on the north by the Kachar district of Assam and by Manipur, on the east by the Manipur river and the Chin Hills, on the south by the Arakan Hill Tracts, and on the west by the Chittagong Division of Bengal and by Hill Tipperah.

After the successful expeditions of 1871 the Lushais gave no serious trouble until 1888, but in March of that year a raiding gang, led by the Shendu Chief, Howsata, surprised a survey party in the neighbourhood of Rangamati, on the Chittagong border, and killed Lieutenant Stewart, two European sergeants, and several sepoys. The season was too far advanced to admit of immediate punishment for this outrage, and in December 1888, while an expedition was in course of preparation, a serious raid was committed close to Demagri, followed shortly after by another in the Chengri valley in which 101 persons were killed.

It was now determined to establish a post to dominate the raiding tribes. A force consisting of 1,200 men with two guns was employed, and during the cold weather of 1888-89 Howsata's village was destroyed. The last of the troops retired from the hills in April 1889, after constructing a good hill road to Lungleh, where, in a stockaded post, Mr. Murray, District Superintendent of Police, was left with a garrison of 200 men of the Chittagong Frontier Police.

In the open season of 1889-90, the policy initiated in the previous <sup>Assam.</sup> season was continued. A column from Chittagong, with base at Lungleh, established a second post, which was named Fort Tregear, half-way between Lungleh and Haka in the Chin Hills; and, in co-operation with a second column from Kachar, punished various Chiefs who had been concerned in raids. The Kachar column established a fort at Aijal, with a connecting post at Changsil on the Silchar road. In the following September the Northern Lushais rose. The Political Officer, Captain Browne, was mortally wounded in an ambush, and the Aijal and Changsil posts were invested. Reinforcements were sent up, and punitive operations, conducted by Mr. McCabe who had succeeded Captain Browne, were commenced. These operations resulted in the unconditional surrender of all the Western Lushai Chiefs concerned in the rising.

Meanwhile, in the south a punitive expedition was necessitated by an unprovoked attack on Mr. Murray in February 1891. The administration of the southern hills was then reorganised on a temporary basis, and Captain Shakespear was appointed Superintendent with a Military Police force under a District Superintendent of Police as Commandant.

Peace then reigned for upwards of a year, but in March 1892 occurred a general rising of nearly all the tribes east of the Sonai river. Both Mr. McCabe and Captain Shakespear were attacked when on tour, and a serious raid was committed on the south-east frontier of Kachar. In the northern hills active operations were very successfully conducted by Mr. McCabe, and when brought to a close in June, excellent results had been achieved. In the end of April a strong column from Fort White in the Chin Hills marched across through a most difficult country to the assistance of Captain Shakespear, and their unexpected appearance exercised a salutary effect on the tribes. Since the close of the open season of 1891-92 there has been no serious outbreak in the Lushai Hills, the unexplored parts have been visited, and large numbers of arms have been withdrawn.

A special Conference was called together at Calcutta early in 1892 to discuss the general question of the future of the Chin-Lushai country. It was decided that the whole of the Lushai Hills should be placed under the Assam Administration, to which the Chittagong District and, eventually, the whole of the Chittagong Division are also to be transferred. These transfers involve, however, many troublesome questions of detail, and it is improbable that the change, even in respect to the Southern Lushai Hills, will take place before the end of the present open season at earliest. The Chief Commissioner of Assam was requested in May last to direct Mr. Davis, the present Superintendent of the Northern Lushai Hills, and Captain Shakespear to prepare a final scheme for the administration of the Lushai Hills as a single charge. This scheme is still awaited.

The small State of Manipur lies on the boundary between Assam and Burma. The area of the State is 7,584 square miles, its population was estimated at 220,000 at the census of 1881, and its revenue is believed to be about Rs. 2,70,000 in cash. The relations of the British Government with Manipur date from 1762, when British aid was sought by the Manipuris to repel a Burmese invasion. After the first Burmese War, Manipur was in 1826, by the treaty of Yandabo, declared independent of Burma, so that it owes its existence as a State to British intervention. A few years later a British Political Agent

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was appointed to Manipur; and a few years later again, in 1854, the State was brought within the pale of principalities protected by the Government of India by the arrangements made with Raja Chandra Kirti Singh. The British Government then undertook to uphold the Raja and to punish any parties attempting to dispossess him. In accordance with this undertaking the Government of India have more than once interfered by force to put down revolt against the Raja's authority; and on the other hand the Manipur Chiefs have repeatedly recognised their position of subordination to the British Crown.

In 1890, Sura Chandra Singh, son of Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh, was Chief of Manipur, having been recognised by the Government of India ten years before as his father's successor. The Manipur ruling family consisted of eight brothers, the three eldest and principal of whom were the Maharaja, the Jubraj Kula Chandra Dhoja Singh, and the Senapati or Commander-in-Chief Tikendrajit Singh. The Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh had the reputation of being a weak ruler and, before 1890, as many as four attempts had been made to upset his rule, the first two of which were suppressed only by the intervention of British authority. He was much under the influence of his fifth brother Pucca Sena, who was unpopular in the State. Similar relations existed between the two brothers Kula Chandra, the Jubraj, and Tikendrajit, the Senapati. The family was in fact divided into two hostile parties, the real heads of which were Pucca Sena and Tikendrajit. The latter was popular in Manipur, and was on terms of close friendship with the Political Agent; but he was a man of domineering and violent character who had more than once incurred the displeasure of the Government of India, and who would have been banished the State in 1888, had not Sura Chandra Singh been afraid to take action against him; Kula Chandra, the Jubraj, was a man of weak character, and notoriously under the influence of his brother, the Senapati.

Up to September 1890 no actual hostile action was taken by either of the rival parties. On the 22nd September, however, matters were brought to a crisis: the Senapati attacked the palace, and forced the Maharaja and his brother Pucca Sena to fly for safety to the British Residency. The Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, at once opened communications with the Senapati, and wrote urging him to reinstate the Maharaja, promising at the same time to enquire into his disputes with Pucca Sena; but apparently no answer was received. On the following day the Maharaja informed the Political Agent that he had fully made up his mind to abdicate and leave the country and begged the Political Agent to arrange the matter. The Maharaja with Pucca Sena and two of the other brothers accordingly left Manipur for Cachar escorted by thirty-five rifles of the Political Agent's escort. No sooner, however, had the Maharaja reached the British border than he telegraphed to the Viceroy asking for help, and a few days later he again telegraphed repudiating his abdication. He urged that he had been misunderstood, and said he would submit a full representation later on. On the 12th October he and his party reached Calcutta. The Government of India in the meantime declined, upon the information then before them, to pass orders regarding the succession, or to acknowledge the letters received from Kula Chandra, whom the Chief Commissioner of Assam had recognised as Regent pending the orders of Government. A month after



his arrival in Calcutta, on the 14th November, the Maharaja submitted the full representation which he had promised. This contained severe strictures on the conduct of the Political Agent, and was sent to him for report. In December Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, received Mr. Grimwood's report, and forwarded it to the Government of India. Mr. Quinton concurred with Mr. Grimwood in considering that Sura Chandra had voluntarily abdicated and left Manipur; that he could not be replaced without the aid of a strong force of British troops; and that his restoration would involve constant interference. It was, therefore, proposed that Kula Chandra should be accepted by the Government of India as Chief of the State. This proposal did not at first commend itself to the Government of India, who were disposed to restore the Maharaja and remove from Manipur the rebels against his authority. Mr. Quinton, however, maintained his objections, and, eventually, it was agreed that the Maharaja's action in resigning and forsaking his State left the Government of India at liberty to select the form of government which appeared to give the greatest promise for the future, provided that such government was not based on the successful issue of the Senapati's revolt. The Government then accepted Mr. Quinton's recommendation in favour of the recognition of Kula Chandra Singh, subject to certain conditions, but decided that Tikendrajit, to whose influence the cabal which had resulted in the flight of the Maharaja was beyond all question due, should be removed from Manipur and punished for his misconduct. Pucca Sena was also to be excluded from the State. This decision was to be made known by Mr. Quinton at Manipur, and to be carried into effect by him, and Mr. Quinton was directed to take with him a sufficient force, even though opposition might not be expected.

Mr. Quinton left Golaghat for Manipur on the 7th March, taking with him two hundred men of the 42nd and two hundred of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, under the command of Colonel Skene of the 42nd. As soon as he was within reach of Manipur, Mr. Quinton entered into communication with Mr. Grimwood. The Political Agent met the Chief Commissioner one march from Manipur, at Sengmai, where a long interview took place between them. It was then settled that the orders of the Government of India including that for the deportation of the Senapati should be announced in Darbar, and that if the Senapati declined to submit to it, he should be then and there arrested. On the 22nd March Mr. Quinton and his escort entered Manipur under the usual salute, the streets being lined by Manipur troops. Outside the main gate of the fort the Chief Commissioner was met by Kula Chandra, and, after a little conversation, Mr. Quinton announced that a Darbar would be held at the Residency on that day at noon, and that the Jubraj and his brothers were required to attend. The necessary orders regarding the parades and guards for the proposed Darbar were issued to the Chief Commissioner's escort. About noon Kula Chandra Singh arrived with some of the Manipur officials, but Tikendrajit and his younger brothers, Dolaroi Hanjuba and Zilla Singh, did not appear. Kula Chandra accounted for the non-attendance of his brothers on the ground of illness; but the Chief Commissioner declined to receive him unless Tikendrajit attended. Mr. Grimwood was then sent to the palace to confer with Kula Chandra and his ministers, but Tikendrajit refused to see him, still alleging that he was ill. Eventually a fresh Darbar was fixed for 9 A.M., on the following day, March the 23rd. When the time came it was found that none of the Manipuris were present, and Mr. Grimwood

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was again sent to the palace, but was unable to obtain an interview with Kula Chandra or his brothers. At 2 p.m., Mr. Grimwood went once more to the palace with a letter to Kula Chandra from the Chief Commissioner, intimating that if Tikendrajit was not delivered up, Mr. Quinton would be compelled to have him arrested. No satisfactory reply was received to this communication, and on March 24th an attempt to arrest the Senapati by force was made; this was strenuously resisted by the Manipuris and ended in complete failure.

While the operations undertaken in connection with the attempted arrest of the Senapati were in progress, the Residency itself had been attacked. After some hours' fighting the Residency was found to be untenable, and Mr. Quinton decided to enter into negotiations with the Regent. A meeting was arranged between Mr. Quinton and the Senapati, which the Chief Commissioner attended, accompanied by a few British officers unarmed, and at which he and his companions were treacherously assassinated.

The small British detachment in Manipur was forced to retreat, but vengeance was speedily to follow. The country was shortly afterwards occupied in force and the instigators and leaders of the revolt were pursued and captured.

The Senapati and five of the ringleaders were placed on their trial, sentenced to death and executed, while the Jubraj and his brother, Angao Sena (Dolaroi Hanjuba), together with nineteen of their adherents, were tried and transported to the Andamans.

A tribute was levied on the State, and a punitive fine inflicted, but it was decided not to annex Manipur.

Chura Chand, a child five years old, great-grandson of Raja Nar Singh of Manipur, and the youngest son of Chowbi Yaima, a distant collateral of the ex-Maharaja, was raised to the Chiefship, but during his minority the administration of the State has been placed in the hands of a Political Agent. The officer selected for this post was Major St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I., and under his régime measures have been taken to abolish slavery, the system of forced labour has been done away with, and the administration is being gradually placed upon a sound basis.

### BALUCHISTAN.

The more important events connected with Baluchistan during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty have been (i) the occupation of the Zhob valley: (ii) the extension of the railway line from Gulistan to Chaman, piercing the Kwaja-Amran range by a tunnel nearly three miles in length: (iii) the commencement of work on the Mushkaf Railway, which will ensure a speedier and more reliable communication between Sibi and Quetta than was possible by the Hurnai valley: (iv) the installation of the present Jam of Las Bela: and (v) the acceptance of the abdication of the Khan of Kalat and the recognition of his son Mir Mahmud Khan as his successor.

Kalat.

The most important event with which the Government of India were called upon to deal in Baluchistan during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty was the abdication of the Khanship of the Brahui Confederacy by Mir Khudadad Khan, the late ruler of Kalat. Mir Khudadad Khan succeeded to the Khanship in 1857, but he soon embroiled himself with the leading Chiefs of Kalat, who in March 1863 conspired against him and elected his cousin Sher Dil Khan in his room. Sher Dil Khan was, however, murdered in May 1864, and Khudadad Khan was re-

elected as Chief of the State. Since then, up to the time of our intervention in 1876, his rule was marked by acts of violence and oppression, and by quarrels with all the leading Sardars; and for many years anarchy prevailed throughout Baluchistan. This state of affairs could at last be no longer tolerated, and the Government of India determined to interfere with a view to effecting a settlement of the disputes between the Khan and his Sardars. This intervention was completely successful and resulted in the treaty signed at Mastung in July 1876. Although the relations between the Khan and his Sardars were subsequently more satisfactory, the Khan's rule was undoubtedly tyrannical and cruel. Eventually matters culminated when in March 1893 he barbarously put to death his Wazir and the Wazir's father and son. It was also reported that others, who were heirs to the Wazir's property had been imprisoned. With the approval of the Government of India, the Agent to the Governor-General, fearing for the lives of the prisoners, called upon the Khan to surrender them, failing which troops would be sent to enforce the demand. His Highness was also summoned to appear before the Political Agent at Belpat on the 12th April to explain his conduct. The Khan surrendered the prisoners on the 5th April, reached Belpat on the 14th, and left for Quetta the same evening, where he arrived on the 15th April. Soon afterwards, on the assurance of the Agent to the Governor-General that he had received positive information of the Khan's intention to escape to Afghanistan, and pending a decision on the case, the Khan was placed under surveillance: the Khan then himself appointed his eldest son Mir Mahmud to act for him. Measures were also taken to prevent the Khan's treasure from being looted, and the greater portion at Mir Mahmud Khan's request was removed for safety to Quetta. By the directions of the Government of India the Agent to the Governor-General instituted an inquiry into the facts of the case. In explanation of his conduct the Khan declared that his Wazir had attempted to shoot him, and that in consequence as a punishment he had put to death his Wazir, his son, a boy of 19 or 20, and his father (a bed-ridden and helpless cripple of nearly 94 years of age). It transpired that a similar instance of the Khan's cruelty had occurred at the end of 1892, when His Highness, to avenge a loss of Rs. 15,000 which had been stolen from his treasury, had caused five women and a man to be put to death and two other men to be mutilated in a shameful manner.

The Agent to the Governor-General also took the opinion of the Sardars who recorded that they could never expect any good from the Khan, and recommended that he should be deposed and replaced by his son Mir Mahmud Khan. They also quoted a precedent for the adoption of such a course. The evidence produced before the Government of India established beyond doubt Mir Khudadad's responsibility for the murders; it was also proved that he had been responsible for the murders and mutilations in 1892, and it was further shown that he had ruled his State cruelly and oppressively. The Khan meanwhile had voluntarily tendered his resignation; and instead of deposing him, the Government of India preferred to accede to his request to abdicate. The acceptance of his abdication was notified on the 19th August 1893; Mir Mahmud Khan was duly recognised as Khan of Kalat in succession to his father, and it was clearly stated that he succeeded to all his father's rights and privileges.

While the case was still before the Governor-General in Council, the Agent to the Governor-General telegraphed on the 5th August that a semi-

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maniac, Gauhar Khan, formerly Chief of the Jhallawans, had collected a gang of ruffians and had attacked a village close to Kalat. Gauhar Khan proclaimed that he had Khudadad Khan's support for his actions. However, the publication of a proclamation declaring the fact of Khudadad Khan's abdication and Mir Mahmud Khan's accession soon dispelled any doubts regarding the possibility of Khudadad being reinstated. Mir Mahmud also advanced against Gauhar Khan's rabble, who were defeated and dispersed; while Gauhar Khan with a few of his most desperate followers fled to a stronghold in the Jhallawan Hills known as Mirghat, where he is still believed to be living. All feeling of disquietude soon disappeared.

Las Bela

Mir Khan, Jam of Las Bela, died on the 26th January 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jam Ali Khan, who was formally installed by the Governor-General's Agent on the 21st January 1889. This was contrary to the wishes of his father, who had not only expressed a hope that Jam Ali Khan should be set aside for his half-brother, but had left this in writing. But Jam Ali Khan's succession met with the approval of all classes. On the 25th April 1889 Jam Ali was attacked in Darbar by a man, Habibulla, who inflicted several serious wounds, from which however the Jam has recovered. In 1890 a personal salute of 9 guns was granted to Jam Ali Khan.

Special Revenue and  
Expenditure.

While the state of affairs in Zhob had compelled the Government of India to take measures to establish British control over that country, attention had also been drawn during 1868-89 to the unsatisfactory and disorderly condition into which Mekran had been plunged by the quarrels of local Chiefs. Before describing Mekran affairs during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty, it will not be out of place to briefly refer to our connection with this part of Baluchistan for a few years previous to Lord Lansdowne's assumption of office. Mekran is an expression of political geography. It includes the extensive region bounded on the west by Persia; on the east by the State of Las Bela and the Jhallawan tribal districts of Kalat; on the north by Kharan and the Baluch districts of Chageh and Maskhel, and the Afghan and Persian districts below the Helmand, which stretch westwards to the undefined border of Persia from Jalk to Koh-i-Malik-Siah; and on the south by the Arabian Sea. The whole of Mekran as thus defined is politically regarded as part of the Kalat State, and as subject to His Highness the Khan. The best known divisions of Mekran are Panjgur, Bolida, Kej, Tump, Mand and Kolwah. The principal tribes inhabiting Mekran are the Gichkis, Nausherwanis, Mirwaris and Bizanjos. The Khans of Kalat have been generally represented at Kej and Panjgur by two Naibs: occasionally the Gichki Sardar has combined the office of Sardar with that of Naib, but in Kej these offices are at present held by different individuals, while the Naib at Panjgur is also the guardian of the young Sardar. The Khans were entitled to a half share of the revenue, which was collected by the Gichki Sardar, who was held responsible for the due payment of the Khan's share to his Naib. As early as 1877 His Highness the Khan requested us to intervene and effect a settlement of affairs in Kej and Panjgur, and admitted that the remote districts were beyond his power to control. In May 1878 he was informed by Lord Lytton that the Government of India were unable to farm these districts as was proposed by him, but that the Agent to the Governor-General would be instructed to assist in a settlement by means of a joint Mission which had also been suggested by the Khan. Owing, however, to a variety of causes,

it was not until November 1883 that the Governor-General's Agent, with an escort of 200 infantry, 80 sabres and 2 mountain battery guns, marched to Panjgur *viâ* Kharan with a view to settling (a) differences between His Highness the Khan and Azad Khan of Kharan, and (b) with the Rinds. The Kharan Chief was formally admitted as a member of the Baluch Confederacy, and it was decided that certain lands in Panjgur should belong to the Kharan Chief, who on his part should prevent his people from raiding on the inhabitants of Panjgur. It was further settled that Amir Khan, son of Mir Gajian who had been killed in a fight with Azad Khan, was the rightful Gichki Sardar in Panjgur, while his uncle Mahomâd Ali should act as Sardar during his minority : Mahomâd Ali was also appointed Naib. Shortly after Sir Robert's departure from Panjgur, the Kalat troops escorting the Khan's eldest son, who had been sent as the Khan's representative with Sir Robert Sandeman, also left. Nothing was done in Kej. In 1885 Captain Hope, the Political Agent at Kalat, was sent on tour with a very small escort to Panjgur, and he reported that Sir Robert Sandeman's settlement was working well. About the same time a special court of arbitration was constituted to settle cases with the Rinds of Mand.

The affairs of Mekran have, under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan, been lately looked after by the Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan. In the early part of 1889 Mr. Crawford, then Political Agent, was sent to inquire into complaints brought by Persia and by British subjects residing at Gwadur against the Rinds of Mand for looting Kafilas, and also into various disturbances which had recently broken out in Panjgur. The disturbances in Panjgur were due to rival claims to the Gichki Sardarship, to the enmity between the Gichkis and the Nausherwanis, and to the intrigues of the Khan and the Kharan Sardar.

In November 1889 a meeting was convened at Quetta by Sir Robert Sandeman to settle the affairs of Mekran ; at this meeting His Highness the Khan, Sir Nauroz Khan, and the late Gichki Sardar were present, and it was proposed by them that the British Government should actively intervene for the purpose of maintaining the rights of the several parties, enforcing settlements of disputes and assisting in the collection of revenue. Colonel Reynolds, who was then Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, was sent in the winter of 1889-90 on tour in Mekran in order to enquire into the condition of the country ; and on return he submitted proposals for its future control, together with petitions from the Gichki Sardars praying the British Government to take over the management of the country. Sir Robert Sandeman approved generally of the policy of taking over the administration on rent, and forwarded a letter from the Khan proposing this arrangement, but he reserved his opinion as to details until after he had revisited Mekran. The Government of India withheld a final decision on the question until after Sir Robert Sandeman should have visited the country. Sir Robert left Karachi with a strong escort towards the end of December 1890, and, accompanied by Major Muir, Political Agent, marched into Mekran *viâ* Bela. During his tour he appointed Jirgas to inquire into and settle disputes between different chiefs, and authorised the various awards recommended by the Jirgas. On the completion of this work, Sir Robert Sandeman left Major Muir in political charge with the troops, and after appointing Mr. Tate, a Surveyor, to take the place of the Khan's Naib at Panjgur, left Gwadur for

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Karachi in February 1891. At the end of February Major Muir was murderously attacked by Shahdad, who had been deposed from the office of Naib at Kej by Sir Robert Sandeman under the authority invested in him by the Khan. In April 1891 Sir Robert Sandeman submitted his views on the strategical and political position of Mekran to the Government of India, and proposed to administer the country. In May Sir Robert went home on leave and was succeeded by the late Sir Oliver St. John, who died at Quetta early in June, almost immediately after taking over charge. Colonel Biddulph was then appointed, and to him was communicated the decision of the Government of India on Sir Robert Sandeman's proposals, which was a refusal to add materially to our responsibilities by the assumption of jurisdiction over these outlying districts. Colonel Biddulph was also informed that it was undesirable to extend Mr. Tate's employment in Mekran, and that the Government of India intended to withdraw the troops from Mekran. Colonel Biddulph represented that the withdrawal of troops should be gradual, and at his request Mr. Macdonald, then Political Agent, was directed to proceed to Mekran, while it was decided to withdraw Mr. Tate. Sir Robert Sandeman, however, on return to India in November 1891, strongly represented the necessity of Mr. Tate's deputation being extended, but in December 1891 the Government of India pointed out that it was clear that Mr. Tate had been regarded not as the representative of the Khan, but as that of the British Government. However, at Sir Robert's express and earnest solicitations, sanction was accorded to the extension of Mr. Tate's deputation until he could close his accounts. The Government also informed the Agent to the Governor-General that they could not keep troops in Mekran for an indefinite period, but on Sir Robert Sandeman's representations that he would only require the presence of troops until the various awards by Jirgas had been enforced, and until he could arrange for political control by means of Police and Levies, it was agreed to allow troops to remain pending the execution of the arrangements suggested by Sir Robert. It was also agreed that Sir Robert should again visit the country to carry his plans into execution. Sir Robert left Quetta in January 1892 to make arrangements in accordance with these instructions, and was met at Bela by the Political Agent. While here Sir Robert succumbed to an attack of influenza. Mr. Tate was, subsequently, ordered to return to Quetta, where he arrived in March. Sir James Browne had been appointed Sir Robert Sandeman's successor, and took over charge in April 1892. During the summer of that year he was directed to formulate a scheme for the political control of Mekran on the principles laid down by Sir Robert; but Sir James argued that the presence of troops in Mekran was indispensable if proper control over the country was to be exercised; he was, however, informed that the Government of India could not reconsider their decision, and that as the due enforcement of the awards (the main reason given by Sir Robert for the presence of troops) could not be completed within a definite period, the troops would not be permitted to remain in Mekran after March 1893. Eventually the troops accompanied by the Native Assistant marched from Kej on the 1st April 1893. Since the withdrawal of the troops, the tribes have not engaged in active hostilities against each other, but the Naibs at Kej and Panjgur have represented themselves as powerless to collect revenue. The Political Agent is now on tour in Mekran with the object of settling certain questions connected with the Rinds of Mand, and of reporting upon the state of the country.



In 1889, owing to complaints which reached the Government of India from Persia and Baluchistan regarding disturbances along the border, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tehran was asked to urge on the Persian Government the desirability of directing its local officials to refrain from interfering in the Mashkhel District; and to obviate further disputes the Government of India expressed their willingness to agree to a joint survey of the boundary line from Jalk to Koh-i-Malik Siah with a view to the demarcation of the frontier. This proposal unfortunately did not meet with the approval of the Shah of Persia, and the demarcation was consequently postponed. The question has recently been revived by Her Majesty's Government, who have asked the Government of India whether it would be desirable to re-open negotiations with the Persian Government for the appointment of Commissioners to demarcate this portion of the Perso-Baluch boundary; the matter is now under consideration.

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Perso-Baluch Frontier.

Work on the extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway from Gulistan to Chaman was commenced in the spring of 1888; the principal feature of this line is the tunnel through the Kwaja-Amran range. The tunnel is nearly three miles in length, and a double line of rails has been laid down from Gulistan to Chaman. The line was opened for traffic on the 1st January 1892. During 1889 heavy floods caused numerous breaches on the Harnai Valley portion of the Sind-Pishin line, and during later years repeated slips at Mud Gorge proved that this railway cannot be regarded as a reliable line of communication. The Government of India consequently decided to construct a new line to connect Quetta with Sibi, and with this object the construction of the Mushkaf Railway was sanctioned. A survey for a railroad has also been made from Khanai, a station on the Sind-Pishin line, through the Zhob valley and the Gomal Pass to the Punjab.

Railways.

During March, September, and November 1890 four *quasi*-provincial contracts with the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan were sanctioned. These were: (i) a special allotment for police and levies; (ii) the provincialisation of the Bori, Khetran, and Zhob Valley Revenues and Expenditure; (iii) a grant for the Zhob Levy Corps; and (iv) the provincialisation of the Revenue and Expenditure in the Quetta District. In each case the arrangement was to expire on the 31st March 1893. Much inconvenience was however experienced in the management of these separate contracts; therefore on the expiration of the sanctioned period it was decided to consolidate the four *quasi*-provincial arrangements into one contract. This has been done, and the arrangement known as special Revenue and Expenditure will remain in force for a term of five years commencing from the 1st April 1893.

Special Revenue and Expenditure

The Zhob Valley extends from the watershed of the Pishin valley to the junction of the Zhob river with the Gomal at Kajuri Kach. The tribes inhabiting the valley are Saran Kakars, who ever since the occupation of Baluchistan have been troublesome and a source of danger to the peace of the neighbouring districts. During the construction of the Pishin Frontier Road connecting the Pishin Valley with Dera Ghazi Khan, the behaviour of some of the tribesmen had been distinctly hostile; and with the ultimate object of bringing the whole country under British influence, Sir Robert Sandeman was permitted in November 1888 to visit Mina Bazar, an important

The Zhob Valley.



## BALUCHISTAN.

village in Lower Zhob, and the neighbouring country. This tour was successful. Sir Robert Sandeman met with a very friendly reception from the Mandokhel, who declared themselves anxious to be taken under British protection. During the summer of 1889 Sir Robert Sandeman was invited to submit proposals for extending British control to the Zhob Valley, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was asked to co-operate from the Punjab in the important work of opening up the Gomal Pass. The proposals submitted by Sir Robert were laid before the Secretary of State in July 1889. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Punjab Frontier and Baluchistan in the autumn, and, after consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor-General's Agent, orders were issued to Sir Robert Sandeman to proceed on tour through the Mandokhel country in Lower Zhob and to endeavour to make arrangements with the powerful Waziri tribe who inhabit the country lying to the north and north-west of the Gomal Pass, to open the Pass to the passage of troops and to trade. Sir Robert Sandeman started from Loralai, the cantonment in the Bori Valley, on the 19th December 1889 and reached Appozai on December 26th. Here Sir Robert halted some days and opened negotiations with the Waziris and the Shiranis who occupy the hills to the south of the Pass. The negotiations proved successful, and Sir Robert was able to march through the Gomal Pass accompanied by a small escort and by the principal Waziri and Shirani Chiefs. Our occupation of the Zhob Valley may be said to have commenced from the day of the Agent to the Governor-General's arrival at Appozai. Small posts have been built at important points on the Zhob and Gomal rivers and are occupied by troops and local levies. Since our occupation of the country the tribes have upon the whole behaved satisfactorily, but in the autumn of 1890, owing principally to the turbulence of the Khidarzais, a section of the Sherani tribe, it was considered desirable to bring the whole Sherani tribe under submission, and accordingly in October of that year an expeditionary force under the command of Major-General Sir George White with Sir Robert Sandeman as Chief Political Officer was despatched against them. The desired object was satisfactorily attained; while at the same time advantage was taken of the presence of the troops to explore and map the country lying between the Zhob and Kundar rivers, and endeavours were made to capture a noted outlaw, Dost Muhammad Khan, who, with his son Bangal Khan, had retreated to Tanishpa and was at the head of a band of marauders and outlaws. Their capture was not effected, but much useful knowledge was acquired. Dost Muhammad Khan and his son have since submitted to the Political Agent, and the band has dispersed. In the spring of 1891 it was decided that the Gomal River between Kundar Domandi and Kajuri Kach should be considered to be the boundary between the Baluchistan Agency and the tribal country which is under the political supervision of the Punjab Government. Appozai has been selected as the head-quarter station in the Zhob District: it is garrisoned with a small force of all arms, and is now known as Fort Sandeman. A local force, the Zhob Levy Corps, consisting of horse and foot, has been raised; it is an irregular force, and it is hoped that it may in course of time and in case of emergency relieve some of the regular troops. The annual revenue now amounts to three lakhs of rupees, and as the resources of the country have not been fully developed, an increase may be looked for.

## BARODA.

The health of His Highness the Gaekwar, which had been unsatisfactory BARODA. for some two years previous to Lord Lansdowne's arrival in India, has throughout the last five years continued to be so indifferent as to necessitate repeated and prolonged absences from his State. During the last seven years he has been away from his State for something like  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, and, although he spent the greater part of 1893 in Europe, he has now again (December 1893) found it necessary to return there for an indefinite period. It is needless to say that these periods of absence, coupled with the intense dislike which His Highness has evinced for delegating to others anything more than a mere shadow of authority, have proved in many ways detrimental to the interests of the administration. There can be no doubt that His Highness possesses in a very marked degree many high qualifications as a ruler: he has always, when in health,

An interesting and characteristic speech delivered by His Highness on the occasion of opening the *Ajwa Water-works* is reproduced as Appendix D.

devoted his utmost energies to the task of improving the administration of his territories and advancing the well-being of his subjects; but the practical usefulness of these good qualities has been considerably marred in his case by a disposition to interfere unduly in matters of detail, and by the unconquerable distrust, almost amounting to a monomania, with which he regards any suggestion supposed to emanate from the Government of India. He has led himself to believe that the relations subsisting between his dependency and the Government of India are, or ought to be, the same as regulate the affairs of two independent Continental Powers, and it is needless to say that the Government of India have been quite unable to countenance so impossible a theory. A typical instance in which the Gaekwar's feelings have found expression may be seen in his persistent refusal to admit the right of the Government of India to decide which railways within his territories might be treated as local lines and which should be regarded as portions of the Imperial system over which jurisdiction must be ceded to the Supreme Government. A second instance may be found in his refusal to apply the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act to lines within the State. Rather than comply with these reasonable requirements, he would build no railways and erect no telegraphs. It is, however, fair to record that the firm attitude adopted by the Government of India in regard to these questions, coupled with their readiness to make any reasonable concession, has had the desired effect, and that during the present year His Highness has extended the provisions of the Telegraph Act to all his lines which are open to the public; while in consequence of the friendly assurances conveyed to him at an interview which took place between Lord Lansdowne and the Gaekwar at Saharanpur on 21st April 1893 the State's resistance on the question of the cession of jurisdiction over railways is on the verge of collapse.

The relations between Baroda and the neighbouring Chiefships of Kathiawar and the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies which have always been complicated have not ceased to give trouble during the last five years, and numerous 'Giras and Wanta' cases have come before the Government of India in which rights to levy a cess, exercise jurisdiction, or construct a customs port have been vigorously contested. The only dispute, however, which is

BARODA.  
Bengal.

worthy of especial mention relates to the claim preferred by Baroda to be regarded as patron and guardian of the celebrated Hindu shrine of Somnath or Prabhás Patan, which is situated in the Muhammadan State of Junagarh. In particular Baroda protested against the levy of fees on pilgrims to provide the expenses for sanitary and other objects. In 1891 it was definitely decided, however, that Baroda had no right to interfere with the internal concerns of Junagarh, but efforts are being made to secure certain privileges for Baroda officials and subjects who may visit Prabhás Patan. Curiously enough the Gaekwar's Government while posing as defender of the faith in other States is not at present in very good odour for the treatment it has shown to the celebrated shrine of Satiya Bhamaji in its own territories, where it has removed the manager and taken the temple and its emoluments under State management.

The settlement and survey of the State has been proceeding under the supervision of Mr. Elliott, C.I.E., of the Bombay Civil Service, but it is feared that the strict examination into defective titles which has been a feature in the working of the 'Alienation Department' has given rise to some legitimate dissatisfaction, and the Agent to the Governor-General has been directed to submit a report on the subject.

The attention of the Indian Government was in 1890 called to the fact that very large quantities of the Baroda copper coinage known as the Babashahi currency were being circulated in Berar and the British districts adjoining Baroda, and the importations were so large as to render it clear that the State was not merely coining in order to supply its own needs, particularly as large profits were being made by traders out of the exchange of Baroda coins for those of British currency. It was accordingly decided in the spring of 1893 practically to prohibit the importation of Baroda copper coins into British India and Berar.

The State was visited during the period under review by numerous distinguished personages including His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, His Imperial Highness the Tsarevitch, and His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria Esté.

#### BENGAL.

Ex-King of Oudh's  
Estate.

On the 21st September 1887, during Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty, His Majesty Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh, died at his house at Garden Reach, Calcutta. On the day after his death an Act was passed, conferring exclusive authority upon the Governor-General in Council to act in the administration of the late King's estate. In order to facilitate the administration of the estate Lord Dufferin's Government passed a further Act which provided for the sale of movable property belonging to His Majesty's estate. During Lord Lansdowne's administration the estate has been wound up under the supervision of the Government Solicitor as Agent for the Governor-General, and in October 1893 orders were passed for the distribution of seven lakhs of rupees out of the assets, in accordance with the provisions of the Muhammadan law, among the King's two widows, twenty-five sons and seventeen daughters, and two grand-children who were granted shares as a special case, although they were not entitled to them by the Muhammadan Law of Inheritance.

Hill Tipperah is a petty principality under the political control of the Bengal Government. In 1892, a serious disagreement occurred between the present Maharaja and his Minister, Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur, a British official whose services were placed at the disposal of the State at the Maharaja's own request in 1890. The dispute culminated, in July 1892, in the Maharaja's dismissing his Minister at a fortnight's notice; and at the same time His Highness preferred a request for leave to entertain Mr. C. W. McMinn, late of the Indian Civil Service, as Manager of the important zamindaries belonging to the Maharaja in various British districts. As to the administration of the State, the Maharaja proposed to entrust it to his two sons, retaining in his own hands, however, the control of the Civil List and of all his personal expenditure. The precipitate and discourteous action taken by His Highness in summarily dismissing his Minister was taken exception to by the Bengal Government, who refused to approve or confirm the measure and expressed their disapproval of the Maharaja's conduct. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, subsequently visited Comilla, the head-quarters of the British District of Tipperah, and having discussed the position fully with the Maharaja and the local political officers, came to the conclusion that the existing state of affairs could not continue, and that the Minister should be withdrawn. His Honour was further of opinion that the appointment of a Manager to carry on the affairs of the British zamindaries obviated the necessity for making any new appointment in the Minister's place, and that the arrangements proposed for the administration of the State by the Maharaja's sons should be approved, subject to the supervision of the Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah as *ex-officio* Political Agent to the State. In order to render this supervision effectual, it was suggested that special measures should be taken for enabling the Political Agent to pay periodical visits to the State, and that either the Maharaja himself or his two sons should be required to visit Comilla on the occasion of the Commissioner's annual visit to that place. These proposals were accepted by the Government of India, but in view of the late financial embarrassments of the State, and of the fact that the Maharaja's personal expenditure was to be left in his hands, it was deemed advisable to impress on the Bengal Government the necessity for exercising a close control over the expenditure of the State.

BENGAL.  
Hill Tipperah.

The Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals of Chota Nagpur occupy a position similar to that held by the Orissa Tributaries. In 1891, the Government of India came to the conclusion that the Tributary Mahals of Chota Nagpur (with the exception of Porahat, which was confiscated after the mutiny) should be treated on the same footing as the neighbouring Mahals of Orissa; and on the 3rd September 1891, this decision was confirmed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. His Lordship was of opinion that it was unnecessary and undesirable to make a specific declaration or proclamation of the fact otherwise than by the issue of revised Sanads to the Chiefs concerned. These Sanads will be issued simultaneously with those intended for the Orissa Tributaries referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

Tributary Mahals  
of Chota Nagpur.

An Act (II of 1893) to annex the estate of Porahat to the Singhbhum District was passed on the 3rd February 1893. The question of the restoration of Porahat to the ex-Raja's family is now under consideration.

In 1888 it was decided that the Tributary Mahals of Orissa were not part of British India, and in consequence of this decision it has been

Tributary Mahals  
of Orissa.

BENGAL—BERAR.

necessary to resort to legislation (Act XI of 1893) to validate acts done by officers of Government while the Mahals were under British administration. It is further under contemplation to issue Sanads to the various Chiefs concerned, guaranteeing to them the maintenance of their position and privileges as feudatory Chiefs, so long as they remain loyal to the Crown.

Keonjhar.

In 1891 a serious insurrection broke out in this State, which is one of the Tributary Mahals in Orissa.

Briefly stated, the facts are as follows :—In 1868, on the elevation to the gadi of the present Raja, two of the hill tribes of Keonjhar, the Bhuiyas and the Jungs, revolted and forcibly opposed the Raja's succession on the ground of his alleged illegitimacy. This opposition was repressed, and for years afterwards a certain degree of quietude prevailed, but this was endangered by the harsh and oppressive treatment which these tribes experienced at the hands of the Maharaja. The old dissatisfaction became active, and eventually in 1891 found vent in an insurrection, and the Maharaja was forced to fly to the Cuttack frontier. The revolt was eventually suppressed by force, and on an enquiry being made into the causes of the outbreak, the Maharaja was allowed to return to Keonjhar, but Rai Bahadur Nanda Kishor Das, a Statutory Civilian, who, as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, had for many years had dealings with the Maharaja, was appointed Agent for the administration of the State, the Maharaja promising to be guided by his advice. Notwithstanding that the new Agent was believed to be a *persona grata* to the insurgents, the arrangement thus made did not have the satisfactory result expected from it. The tribes still remained recalcitrant and refused to make their submission to the Maharaja or acknowledge the authority of the Agent, and eventually they again broke into active rebellion, and coercive measures had again to be resorted to; but, owing to the impenetrability of the country to which the insurgents betook themselves, the steps taken to put down the revolt were not very successful.

In 1893, Mr. Wylly, C.S., who had in 1891 conducted the enquiry into the causes of the insurrection, was again sent to Keonjhar. He was instructed to endeavour to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and it was hoped that the great personal influence which he possessed over the tribes would render the task imposed on him possible of accomplishment. He has since his deputation to Keonjhar done good work towards restoring peace and order, but he has yet to bring the revolted tribes to a proper recognition of the Maharaja's authority, while removing the grievances of which they complain.

#### BERAR.

Most of the business connected with Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is disposed of in the Home or Revenue and Agricultural Departments, general control being vested in the Foreign Department, and its administrative arrangements are conducted as far as possible on the lines of a Non-Regulation Province in British India. Under such circumstances Berar is generally happy in having no history, and the last five years are no exception to the rule. It should, however, be recorded here that in 1890 the Settlement Department was thoroughly re organized by the appointment of a Director of Land Records and Agriculture and of an Assistant Director; the revenue of the Province is now in course of resettlement, and a land revenue code, based upon the

system in force in Bombay, is now under the consideration of the Government of <sup>BERAR—BOMBAY.</sup> India. Arrangements have also been recently made whereby the Judicial Commissioner of Berar is empowered under the orders of the Government of India to dispose of civil and criminal appellate work from Hyderabad which would ordinarily fall upon the Resident. Among other matters of local interest it may be noticed that owing to the fact that large quantities of debased Baroda copper coins were found to be circulating in Berar, the importation of such coins into British India except in trifling quantities was positively prohibited; that the cadre of the Berar Commission has been strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Aurangabad and Jalna; and that it has been decided to extend the Arms Act (XI of 1878) to the Province.

### BOMBAY.

In September 1890 intelligence was received that serious disturbances had <sup>Cambay.</sup> broken out in the State of Cambay, and that the Nawab had been compelled to take refuge in British territory. The reason assigned for the outbreak was that the Diwan, Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, whose administration had for some time been unpopular, had recently raised the assessment of land revenue, while on a former occasion the people of the State had by a show of force succeeded in procuring the withdrawal of obnoxious orders issued by the Darbar. The position became so serious that the Political Agent had to proceed to the capital of the State, accompanied by a force of Bombay Infantry, and as the mob refused to disperse when called on to do so, and even attacked and defeated the State police who endeavoured to enforce the Political Agent's orders, it became necessary to proceed to stronger measures, and the insurgents were eventually routed with a loss of twenty killed and one hundred wounded. After the outbreak was suppressed a careful enquiry was instituted into the reasons which had led to it, and the more important causes of discontent were found to be the oppressive manner in which the land revenue was realized, and the imposition of obnoxious cesses on cultivators and others. It was also found that the finances of the State were embarrassed, and that the police and military forces were in urgent need of reorganization. It was accordingly decided that the sum of a lakh of rupees should be lent to the State with which to clear off its liabilities, and Major Kennedy, of the Bombay Political Department, was appointed Political Officer to place the administration of the State on a sound footing. This arrangement has proved entirely successful, the State has been freed from debt, and it is intended to restore the Nawab to power in April 1894 on the understanding that the reforms introduced by Major Kennedy will not be interfered with.

The extradition arrangements with Goa, which were in force as part <sup>Goa.</sup> of the Treaty of Extradition and Commerce entered into with Portugal on the 27th December 1878, lapsed at the same time as the Treaty expired, *viz.*, on the 14th January 1892.

Since that time negotiations have been proceeding with a view to a new treaty being entered into, but considerable difficulty has been experienced owing to the unwillingness of the Portuguese Government to agree to surrender Goanese offenders who take refuge in Portuguese India after committing offences in British territory, and also owing to their refusal to deliver up any



BOMBAY.

one charged with an offence which is punishable under British Indian law with death.

Junagarh

In February 1889 the Government of India had to address Her Majesty's Government in order to obtain compensation for the Junagarh State from the Portuguese Government on account of the high-handed actions of their Governor at Diu. The Darbar had, in accordance with their rights under the agreement of 1859 between the Governments of Bombay and Portuguese India, declined to allow the Portuguese to obtain water from a certain well in their territory, and by way of retaliation the Portuguese Governor preferred an absolutely groundless claim to jurisdiction over the whole Bay of Simbur, and followed this up by forcibly levying port dues from boats which were bound for Junagarh ports. In consequence of the Government of India's complaints the Governor was removed, but the Portuguese Government would not take part in a Joint Commission to assess the damages due to Junagarh, and when a British officer after enquiry decided in July 1891 that Rs. 9,566 were due to the State, great difficulty was experienced in inducing Portugal to accept that finding. However, in May 1893, Her Majesty's Government were informed that the Portuguese Government agreed to pay the sums assessed, but asked that the respective boundaries of Junagarh and Diu in the Bay of Simbur should be demarcated, and that the Government of India would assist the Governor-General of Portuguese India in obtaining a satisfactory settlement of certain matters regarding the supply of water and collection of customs duties.

In July 1893 a very serious religious riot occurred at Prabhas Patan, better known as Somnath, on the occasion of the Mohurram. There had for a long time past been friction between the communities, and at the end of the year 1892 a Commission had been appointed to settle their respective rights. This Commission sent in their report some few weeks before the Moharram of 1893, but some delay occurred in notifying the decision arrived at. The circumstances which attended the rioting are at present the subject of an enquiry held by a Commission of native officers, two of whom have been lent for the purpose by the Bombay Government; but it may be noted that the Hindu party suffered the more severely, no less than eleven of them having been killed. This riot was not only serious itself, but it acquired an adventitious importance owing to the fact that the feeling evoked by it at Bombay was one of the primary causes that led to the riots which occurred at that city shortly afterwards.

Kathiawar.

During the past five years the Province of Kathiawar, which is composed of a large number of Native States of secondary importance, has been disturbed by outbreaks of gang robbery. In 1888 the Bombay Government reported that villages and mails had been robbed and a number of persons killed, and they asked that Major Humfrey, who had on a previous occasion successfully conducted operations against dakaites, might be deputed to put down the disturbances and to reorganize the police forces of the States in which they occurred. This proposal was accepted by the Government of India, with the result that by the beginning of 1890, Major Humfrey succeeded in stamping out dakaiti in Kathiawar for the time being. The order thus restored was not, however, destined to be permanent, for in 1892 further outbreaks of crime occurred in which the petty State of Malia came into unenviable notoriety. The Thakur of this State had for a long time shown himself to be quite unfit for carrying on the duties of a ruler: he was extravagant and had borrowed money from neighbouring States, and he was utterly unable to restrain his subjects from



resorting to crime. His State thus became a sort of focus where the rascality of the country concentrated, and was a standing menace to the peace and tranquility of its neighbours. Under these circumstances the Bombay Government considered that there was no alternative but to depose the Thakur, and to this step the Government of India reluctantly consented in the winter of 1892, the State being placed under the management of Captain O'Donnell. Almost immediately afterwards two serious dakaitis occurred within the State, and intelligence having been obtained of the whereabouts of the robbers concerned in them, they were pursued by a body of police under command of Lieutenant Gordon, of the Bombay Lancers. In the conflict that ensued Lieutenant Gordon, together with a dafadar and naik of his party, were most unfortunately killed on the 22nd December 1892; but the dakaitis were destroyed to a man.

These States have for the last half century been engaged in a bitter dispute, out of all proportion to the interests concerned, regarding certain territorial and jurisdictional rights at a point on the north-eastern extremity of the Gulf of Kutch where the boundaries of the two States meet.

In January 1891 Mr. Fulton, an officer of the Bombay Civil Service, was appointed to hold an enquiry into the rights of the two States with a view to bringing about a complete separation of their interests, but in April of the same year he had to leave his task before it was completed. In July 1892 it was further determined, in view of the irreconcilable attitude of the States, to take the whole area in dispute under attachment and place it under the charge of the Political Agents in Kutch and Kathiawar.

In November 1890 the Government of India received intelligence that Thakur Mansingh Pratapsingh of Rupal, a petty Chief in the Rewa Kantha Agency, had punished one of his servants by cutting off his nose and otherwise maltreating him. The local British authorities considered it to be proved that the mutilation had been carried out under the orders of the Thakur, and as on a previous occasion also he had been punished for using a forged document as genuine, the Government of Bombay recommended that he should be deprived of his powers. The proposal was sanctioned by the Government of India.

#### BURMA.

During the past five years the Foreign Department's principal concern in connection with Burma has lain in matters relating to the external frontiers of the province to the north and east, in questions affecting the Shan and Karen Chiefships, and in the treatment of the wild border tribes, most conspicuous among whom are the Chins on the west and the Kachins on the north and north-east.

The main group of the Shan States lies to the east of the Irawadi, but separated from it by districts of Burma proper. The Chiefs of the Cis-Salween States have been granted Sanads which secure to them, subject to simple conditions as to the payment of tribute and the due recognition of British authority, the right of administering their territory in accordance with Shan custom and the privilege of nominating their successors. Except in the group of petty States known as the Myelat, which border on Burma proper, the law at present in force is the customary law of each State modified by simple rules as to punish-

## BURMA

ments and procedure. The Cis-Salween Shan States were in 1888 formed, for purposes of administration, into two divisions styled respectively the Northern and the Southern Shan States, each of which is under the political charge of a Superintendent. There is, however, an exception in the case of Móng Mit which, owing to the minority of the Chief, is for the present directly administered as a sub-division of Burma proper. The history of the Shan States during the past five years has, in the main, been uneventful. Nearly all the States had suffered severely in the years immediately succeeding the annexation owing to local disputes among the Chiefs and to subsequent famine, but since the appointment of the two Superintendents, the peace has been practically unbroken, and the States are believed to be gradually recovering their prosperity. The country is, however, very thinly populated; much of it is at present difficult of access; and until communications are improved no great development can be looked for.

In the most northerly of the States, that of North Hsen Wi (Theinni), considerable trouble has been caused by the

## Kachins in the Shan States

Kachins, who last year broke out into open revolt against the Sawbwa. They declare, however, that their grievances are solely against the Shan Chief who is their nominal ruler, and that they are prepared to abide by the orders of Government. The appointment of a special officer to assist the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States in dealing with the Kachins has recently been sanctioned.

To the east of the Northern Shan States and to the south of the Chinese Shan States bordering on Yunnan lies a wide extent of tangled and difficult mountains known as the 'Wa country.' The eastern limits of this tract lie on

## The Wa country.

or near the Mekong; on the west it follows generally the line of the Salween which, however, it in places overlaps, extends to the west of the Salween. The greater portion of the tract is inhabited by exceedingly wild tribes, among whom the Wa and Mu Hsu are apparently the most numerous. These tribes

In the north-west of the Wa country, in the Su Mu Chiefship, and not far from the Kun Lóng ferry over the Salween, is the important Panthay colony of Pang Lóng

are split up into an extraordinary number of petty Chiefships and communities. The Superintendent of the Northern Shan States has twice marched through portions of the Wa country, and no open opposition was met with; but no attempt to thoroughly explore the country or to administer it, even in the most indirect manner, has yet been made. The least uncivilized and largest of the Wa States is Mang Lun, a considerable division of which lies on the west of the Salween; here the interference of the Superintendent was necessitated in the open season of 1891-92 through the revolt of a brother of the Chief. The Chief himself had previously tendered his submission, and the Superintendent was able to effect a settlement which has not so far been disturbed.

Of the Shan States on the east of the Salween that with which we have most concern is Keng Tung. The

## Keng Tung

capital of this State was visited in 1890 by the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, and the Sawbwa was granted a Sanad. His position differs from that of the other Shan Chiefs in that the Cis-Salween Shan States are legally part of British India, while Keng Tung is not. With a view to obtaining better and earlier information of the

progress of events in and general condition of Keng Tung, the appointment of an English-speaking Burmese Myoók, as Assistant Political Officer at Keng Tung, has recently been sanctioned. This step was in a measure prompted by rumours of the Myingun Prince's intention to leave Saigon and to attempt to make his way to Burma overland. With the two other principal Trans-

Keng Hung and Mong Lem.

Salween Shan States, Keng Hung and Mong Lem, we have established no direct relations, and it is in contemplation to cede to China the rights which the Court of Ava formerly exercised over these States, the position of which under the old régime is locally described by the phrase 'Father Chinese, Mother Burmese.'

West of the Irawadi at the time of the annexation the more important

Wuntho.

Shan States were those of Wuntho and Kale. The Wuntho Sawbwa at first assumed an attitude of hostility, and although more satisfactory relations were for a time established with him, he broke into open rebellion early in 1891: the rising was rapidly suppressed, and under orders issued in October 1891 Wuntho ceased to be a Shan State and was incorporated with the adjoining settled districts. The State of Kale was for some years after the annexation disturbed by the quarrels of rival claimants to the Chiefship, and our direct

Kale

interference was necessitated in 1889 to check the inroads of the neighbouring Chins. Shortly after the suppression of the Wuntho rebellion, proof of the thorough disloyalty of the Kale Sawbwa was adduced. He was accordingly deported and his State was incorporated with the Upper Chindwin district.

On the south of the Southern Shan States lies the country of the Karens of whom there are two main divisions—the Karen-ni, or Red Karens, and the Karen-byu, or White Karens. Prior to the annexation of Upper Burma the Karens were recognised as independent. The country of the Karen-byu is parcelled out among four Chiefs; but the supreme power in Eastern Karenni or Kantarawad had at the time of the annexation been held by many years by a Chief named Sawlapaw. After the annexation the Karen States continued to be regarded as independent, but Sawlapaw assumed an unfriendly attitude, and in 1888 attacked the adjoining Shan States. As a consequence his capital was occupied by a military force early in 1889: Sawlapaw fled and died the following year. His nephew, Sawlawi, was appointed Chief in his stead and was given a Sanad similar to that granted to the Chief of Keng Tung. The Chiefs of Western Karenni were also granted Sanads as Myozas in 1892.

Chin is the general name given to the race whose principal habitat is the eastern portion of the tract which may be roughly described as lying between Bengal, Assam and the districts of Burma proper along the Chindwin river. The Chins are a savage and barbarous people, over whom the Burmese exercised no continuous control, and who had long been accustomed to raid the adjacent plain country. The principal tribes are the Kanhaws, the Siyins and the Tashôns. The frequency and daring of the Chin raids compelled us in the open season of 1888-89 to undertake military operations against them, which resulted in the occupation of their hills. In 1890-91 the Chin Hills were administered by Political officers from the three centres of Fort White for the northern, Haka for the central, and Yawdwin for the southern tribes. Steady and uniform progress was made in exploring the country and settling the tribes; but in the autumn of 1892 a sudden and treacherous outbreak occurred in the

## BURMA

north. This necessitated the employment in the open season of 1892-93 of a considerable force of troops, whose operations were very successful. The northern tribes have now been to a great extent disarmed. A scheme for placing the whole of the Chin Hills under the control of a Political Officer, stationed at Falam with Assistants at Haka, Fort White, etc., has recently been sanctioned and the appointment of Political Officer is now held by Mr B. S. Carey, U. C. S., C.I.E., who has rendered excellent service in the Chin Hills. The Chin Hills have not yet been declared part of British India and the legal position is now under consideration.

## The Kachins

To the north of Upper Burma proper, in the tract lying round the upper waters of the Chindwin and Irawadi and extending over an area which is roughly bounded by the 23rd and 28th parallels of north latitude and by the 95th and 99th meridians of east longitude, the country is mainly in the occupation of a wild race of mountaineers known in Burma as Kachins and in Assam as Singphos. The Naga and Mishmi tribes on the Assam border, and certain other tribes on the extreme north and east of the upper Irawadi basin, are believed to be of cognate origin. During the past half century the Kachins have pressed southward in the neighbourhood of Bhamo and Mogaung and have gained a footing in the Northern Shan States on the east of the Irawadi. It was in connection with trading interests in the jade mines near Mogaung and along the routes connecting Yunnan with the upper basin of the Irawadi that we were first brought in contact with these tribesmen, and repeated raids and outrages committed by them have compelled us gradually to extend our authority over the tracts adjoining our settled districts. The main sphere of operations has in the past two open seasons been the Eastern Kachin tract which may be defined as bounded on the north by the eastern branch of the Irawadi, on the east by the Chinese frontier, on the south by the Shweli and on the west by the plain country lying along the upper Irawadi. The intrigues of the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho and other refugee outlaws with the Kachin Chiefs of this tract rendered it necessary to bring it under control. Early in 1892 a post was, not without some opposition, established at Sadôn in the northern part of the tract, and a similar post was located further south at Sima early in the season of 1892-93. The Kachins in the Sima neighbourhood proved specially bold and independent; and the establishment of the post was not completed without some of the sharpest fighting which has occurred since the annexation. The operations were conducted to a successful close by the Upper Burma Military Police, but our loss included six British officers and 100 Military police killed and wounded.

The Kachins are split up into a very large number of tribes and clans which are again subdivided into an infinite number of petty Chiefships and communities, and the question of the general policy to be adopted towards the Kachins in future is one of great difficulty. Hitherto our dealings with the Kachins in the upper Irawadi valley have all been nominally under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo. The Bhamo district is, however, too large for a single charge and it has for some time been apparent that a change would be necessary. Careful consideration has been directed to the matter, and Lord Lansdowne took advantage of his tour in Burma to discuss the question in detail with the local authorities. It is now in contemplation to make the northern outlying portions of the Bhamo district a separate charge

and to deal with the principal inner Kachin tracts under a special Regulation. For administrative purposes the Kachins would then fall into three divisions—

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- (i) The riveraine and champaign settlements, which would be subjected to ordinary law.
- (ii) The hill villages within our administrative frontier. To these a modified form of administration would be applied by the Regulation.
- (iii) The tribes and clans without our administrative frontier. These last will, provided they do not raid or commit aggressions, be left entirely alone.

For the present our administrative frontier on the north may be roughly defined by a line drawn east and west through the confluence of the Irawadi. The desirability of avoiding as far as possible all extension of our interests and responsibilities in connection with the outlying Kachins has been strongly insisted on, and even 'within the pale,' so to speak, it is a special injunction that a policy of non-irritation should be followed, and that interference should be limited to what is essentially necessary in the interests of trade and of our settled districts.

### CENTRAL INDIA.

The most important feature in the history of Central India during the last five years has been the recrudescence of dakaiti in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Bhopal, together with the measures which were successfully taken for its suppression. A reference to this will be found in Chapter V dealing with the operations of the Department for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, which is justly entitled to credit for having stamped out this serious outbreak of crime.

One of the last actions performed by Lord Dufferin before laying down Bhopal. the Viceroyalty was to accord his assent to the Begam's urgent request to be permitted to dispense with the services of Colonel Ward, who had held the position of Minister in the State since May 1886. In his place Her Highness proposed to appoint Munshi Imtiaz Ali, a pleader of Lucknow, and to this arrangement the Government of India agreed in December 1888, on the distinct understanding that the reforms which Colonel Ward had been able to effect during his tenure of office should not be undone, and that Her Highness would be held personally responsible that the State did not relapse into its former condition of misrule. Thus during the last five years Munshi Imtiaz Ali has occupied the post of Minister in the State, and although complaints against his administration have not been wanting, and intrigue has been rife, yet he has achieved a fair measure of success. Some share, perhaps, of the tranquillity which Bhopal politics have enjoyed during the last few years may be attributed to the fact that Sadik Muhammad Hasan, the husband of the Begam, to whom she had adhered through good and evil report with a fidelity worthy of a better object, died on February 20th, 1890. At the time of his death the Government of India were engaged in considering whether his honours and titles of which he had been deprived in 1885 might not be restored to him, and as a mark of favour to the Begam it was decided that he should be referred to in official correspondence as "the late Nawab-consort"—a concession which afforded Her Highness the greatest gratification. It is a matter for regret that the relations

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between Her Highness and certain members of her family,—notably the Sultan Jahan Begam, heiress-apparent to the State,—have been long embittered, nor is there at present any prospect of a reconciliation.

As a mark of favour on the part of the Supreme Government, Her Highness was in 1891 exempted from the liability of presenting a “nazar” at Viceregal Darbars, and the news was received in the State with general rejoicing.

Gwalior.

The administration of Gwalior during the past five years has been carried on in accordance with the arrangements effected in 1888, whereby the Dowager Maharani was appointed Regent, but the conduct of affairs was left in the hands of a Council of Regency under the presidency of Bapu Sahib Jadu, grandfather to the Maharaja. In March 1889 Mr. Henvey, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, brought to notice several abuses connected with the Council's administration. Some of the members had taken advantage of their position to secure for themselves cash allowances considerably in excess of what they were entitled to : the Council as a whole exhibited a disposition to interfere unduly with decisions given by the State's Courts of Justice ; and it was impossible to elicit from them any authoritative information regarding the State's financial condition. The Darbar was accordingly addressed in regard to the abuses brought to notice, and in June 1890 the Resident at Gwalior was able to report that the action taken by the Council to redress matters might on the whole be regarded as satisfactory.

In 1890 Mr. Johnstone, the Principal of the Raj Kumar College at Indore, was appointed tutor to the young Maharaja Sindia, and in January 1891 His Highness was married to the daughter of Madho Rao Bhau Sahib Mohite, a Deccan Sardar of the Sattara family.

In April 1893 the Maharaja was placed in charge of the Palace Department, and he has more recently been entrusted with the management of a district, so as to afford him the opportunity of gaining an insight into the work of administration.

Among other matters worthy of record it may be noted that during the past five years nine districts in the State have been under survey and settlement. It was first decided that these operations should be conducted by native agency, but the arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and in 1893, at the request of the Darbar, the whole settlement was placed in charge of Colonel Pitcher, whose services had been lent to the Darbar in 1890 for the purpose of training a patwari staff and preparing the necessary maps and village records. The Darbar also decided in 1890 to devote a portion of the State's cash surplus to works of public utility, and the Goona-Bina and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways have been commenced and are now in actual course of construction. In the latter scheme the Bhopal State has asked and obtained leave to co-operate, and will defray the expenses of that part of the line which traverses Bhopal territory.

Indore

The most important event which occurred in Indore during the last five years was the capture of Tantia Bhil, the notorious dakaït in the Nimar District, which was effected in August 1889 by Risaldar-Major Ishri Parshad, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., of the Central India Horse, with a small party of men of the Central India Horse and the Bhopal Battalion. The Darbar afforded very valuable assistance in securing the outlaw and were warmly thanked by the Government of India. In September 1890 a change of ministry occurred in the State, as Rao Bahadur V. Janardhan Kirtane was compelled by fail-



ing health to resign his appointment. He was succeeded by Mr. Khanderao Ohiman Rao Bedarkar, who at the time of his appointment occupied the post of Judge in the Court of Small Causes at Poona. CENTRAL INDIA—  
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In 1889 the Chandelin Maharani, mother of the Maharaja, who had left the State in a fit of resentment at not being allowed to intermeddle in the administration of the State, was induced to return and took up her residence at Sutna. Unfortunately, from the date of her return Her Highness assumed an attitude of uncompromising hostility to the constituted administrators of the State, and this opposition particularly declared itself when in 1891 it became necessary to appoint a new Dewan in place of Pandit Het Ram, whose advanced age disqualified him for the duties of the post. Both the Government of India and the local Political officers were desirous that his successor should be chosen from among the Rewa Sardars, and no one was considered so fit for the appointment as Lal Ramanaj Parshad Singh, C.I.E., the hereditary Commander-in-Chief, and he was eventually selected in spite of the Maharani's opposition. A further matter in which the Chandelin Maharani gave trouble was in regard to the disposal of what are known as the Chhabis Lakhe claims—a congeries of probably groundless and certainly stale and unrealizable claims for money preferred against various great Sardars of the State which had been transmitted as a *damnosa hereditas* from the time of the late Maharaja. The preferment of these claims of course gave rise to a host of counter-claims of an equally unsatisfactory description, and the result of the investigations which are being made in regard to them is that both claims and counter-claims are generally discredited. Rewa.

The State has, as was pointed out by Lord Lansdowne on the occasion of his visit to the State in April 1893, much reason to congratulate itself on the fact that since 1875 it has been under the management of the Government of India. In that year the revenue was nominally about 7 lakhs, but only a small portion of it reached the treasury. The treasury itself was empty, the servants of the State had not been paid for years, and heavy debts had been incurred. At the present time the revenue is 15 lakhs and is increasing yearly; there is a cash balance of over 8 lakhs, in addition to  $7\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs invested in Government securities; there are no debts and the State servants are punctually paid.

In February 1893 the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja with the daughter of the Maharaja of Dumraon was celebrated.

In February 1893 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India reported that owing to the apathy and mismanagement of the Raja, the state of affairs in the Nagod State was most unsatisfactory. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India was accordingly instructed to inform the Raja that unless a competent Dewan was appointed, and a marked improvement in the management of the State was noticeable within a fixed period, the Government of India would be constrained to set him aside, and make such arrangements for the administration of the State as might be considered necessary. Nagode,  
Bundelkhand.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The management of this State has during the past 5 years been in the hands of the British Government, who assumed charge in 1882 in consequence of a rebellion of the Khond population, and also owing to the minority Kalahandi.



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of the Chief Raghu Kesri Deo. The Raja has now come of age, and as he has been reported to be qualified to take over the administration of his State, the Government of India have sanctioned his installation. The Chief is to be assisted for some time after he assumes power by the late Superintendent in the capacity of Dewan.

Patna

In January 1880 Ramchandra Singh, who was then only eight years of age, was recognised by the Government of India as Chief of the Patna State, in succession to his uncle, Sur Partab Deo. The Chief has now attained his majority and he is reported to take a keen interest in State affairs. It is intended to invest the Maharaja with powers in January 1894, but he is to retain, for some years, the services of an experienced Native official of the British service as Dewan.

Chhuikhadan.

The unsatisfactory condition of the affairs of this petty feudatory State in the Central Provinces was brought to the notice of the Government of India in 1887, and on that occasion a serious warning was conveyed to the Chief, Sham Keshar Das, by the Chief Commissioner that the continued misrule of his State might involve him in serious consequences. This warning not having had the desired effect, the Chief Commissioner was authorized in 1890 to inform the Chief that if he persisted in his past line of conduct, the Governor-General in Council would have no alternative but to depose him. The Chief, although he continued for some time to give trouble, was in 1892 induced to abandon his obstructive attitude, and he then gave the Dewan the executive and judicial powers which had hitherto been withheld, and allowed the necessary reforms to be initiated.

Raigarh.

Raja Gunsham Singh of Raigarh, whose mal-administration had compelled the Government of India to take over the management of the Raigarh State in 1885, died in 1890. On his death the title of his son Raja Bhup Deo Singh to succeed to the gadi was recognized, and sanction has recently been accorded to the young Raja being installed in January 1894.

Makrai

In 1890 Bharat Shah, the Raja of Makrai, was deprived of his powers for three years, as a punishment for his grave misdirection of State affairs, but they were restored to him in November 1893, on the understanding that he should continue the administration of the State on the lines which had been followed while the State had been under Government management, and that he should appoint as his Dewan a person approved by the Chief Commissioner.

Sakti.

In February 1892 the Government of India approved the installation as Chief of the Sakti State of Rup Narayan Singh, eldest son of Ranjit Singh, the ex-Raja of Sakti, who had been deposed in 1875 for gross oppression and attempts to support false representations by means of forged documents. During the period that the State was under British management the opportunity was taken to introduce a revenue settlement: and similar settlements have been effected during the last five years in the States of Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Rehrakhhol and Bastar.

Kawardha

In consequence of the mal-administration of the Kawardha State by its Chief, Raja Rajpal Singh, the Government of India, in 1884, sanctioned his removal from power for a period of five years, the arrangement being subject to reconsideration at the expiration of that period. In 1889 it was reported that Raja Rajpal Singh was still intellectually unfit to manage his State, and

that he, probably, never would be fit to govern. The Chief Commissioner's HYDERABAD. proposal to continue the British administration for another five years was therefore approved. Raja Rajpal Singh died on the 31st December 1891. The succession of his nephew, Kritpal Singh, to the Chiefship was sanctioned by the Government of India, but as he is still a minor the State is still administered by the British Government.

### HYDERABAD.

During the early part of Lord Landsdowne's Viceroyalty nothing of special interest occurred in Hyderabad. The administration progressed smoothly, and the Nizam appeared to be on good terms with the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, who visited Calcutta early in 1889.

After the exposure made by the Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1888 to enquire into the "Deccan Mining Scandal," the Nizam's Government proposed to take legal proceedings against Abdul Hak to make him disgorge all that he had gained in settling the mining concession in England, and more particularly to make him surrender the 12,500 shares which he had dishonestly sold to the Nizam. The matter was, however, compromised in April 1892 by the execution of a preliminary agreement, whereby the Nizam's Government consented (1) to receive 7,500 shares out of the 12,500; (2) to permit Abdul Hak to resign his appointment in the State; (3) to make no further claims against Abdul Hak regarding any matter arising out of either the railway or the mining scheme. It was also provided that the formal agreement in which these terms were to be embodied should contain a recital that the honour and reputation of each party should be considered as upheld. It was impossible for the Government of India to countenance any proposal implying the condonation of the Sardar's offence, and the Nizam's Minister was so informed, but the advice tendered by the Government of India in this connection was not followed by the Hyderabad Government. The Nizam's Government have, however, no intention to re-employ Abdul Hak.

In October 1890, the Minister sent up, for the Resident's advice, proposals for dealing with certain claims on account of debts incurred by the State prior to 1853, in which year Sir Salar Jung I. was appointed Minister. A Committee had been appointed in 1887 to enquire into these claims which were found to be 59 in number aggregating over 16 crores of rupees. It was found that 39 claims aggregating nearly eight crores were never brought up before Salar Jung, and the Minister proposes to strike them off the list altogether, leaving the claimants to sue the State for them in the courts, subject to the ordinary law as to liability to stamp duty and limitation. The remaining claims (except two which had been disposed of by the Committee referred to) the Minister proposed to enquire into and to compromise them, if possible. If compromise failed, the claimants would be free to institute their suits against the Government in the ordinary courts, but free from the law of limitation. There seemed to be no better way of settling these old claims, and the Minister was advised accordingly. It was, however, suggested that the enquiry into the 18 claims aggregating  $7\frac{1}{2}$  crores should be held by a special Committee, and that it would be well to decide in the first place that the claimants were not to be allowed any interest in cases which were practically time-barred. These views were accepted. At the end of 1892 nine cases were under enquiry, and complete

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information in regard to two of them had only been obtained. The Government of India were however unwilling to press the Nizam's Government to push the enquiry through rapidly, pending the selection of a British officer as Comptroller-General of the State, an appointment which the Nizam at that time desired to make.

The well-known "diamond" case occurred in 1891. A jeweller, named Jacob, had arranged with His Highness the Nizam to procure him a large diamond (of which a model was shown to His Highness) for 46 lakhs of rupees, subject to the condition that the Nizam was at liberty to break off the agreement, if after inspection he was dissatisfied with the stone. His Highness agreed to pay Jacob 23 lakhs in advance, in order to enable Jacob to get the diamond from the firm to which it belonged, and this sum was paid into the Bank of Bengal to Jacob's credit. The diamond was produced, but it did not meet with the Nizam's approval, and he declined to purchase it. A refund of the 23 lakhs which had been advanced was demanded, but Jacob declined to produce the money, and on the advice of counsel, Jacob was prosecuted for criminal breach of trust. The case fell through in the criminal court, and the Nizam determined to file a suit against Jacob in the Civil Court for the recovery of the money. At the same time Jacob got permission from Government to enter a counter-suit against the Nizam for the balance of the money due on the purchase of the diamond. Neither of these suits was, however, instituted, and the matter was compromised—the Nizam retaining the diamond and paying his expenses of the prosecution, and Jacob retaining the 23 lakhs advanced to him.

In the early part of 1892 a pseudonymous pamphlet appeared bringing to notice an alleged public scandal. The pamphlet represented that the person known as Mrs. Mehdi Hasan was not Mehdi Hasan's wife, but his mistress whom he had introduced into society and presented at the British Court, and who had led an immoral life both before and after her supposed marriage. Nawab Mehdi Hasan, who was at this time employed in the Hyderabad State as Home Secretary, applied for leave to sue Nawab Sarwar Jang, whom he suspected of being the author of the pamphlet, but on receiving no reply to his application, Mehdi Hasan prosecuted one Mittra, the alleged publisher. Meanwhile the Nizam called upon Mehdi Hasan to clear himself of the accusations made against him. Mehdi Hasan delayed the submission of any explanation, and when he did send one in it was regarded as unsatisfactory. He was consequently suspended from office, and placed on a subsistence allowance pending the result of his case against Mittra. In April 1893, the Judge who tried the case acquitted Mittra on the ground that publication by him had not been proved. The Nizam then decided to restore Mehdi Hasan's services to the British Government. He left Hyderabad towards the end of April, but the question as to his fitness for re-employment under the Government of India is still under consideration.

About the same time the incident known as the "lakh bribe" case was brought to light. The case was so called because it related to a bribe of one lakh of rupees which was at first said to have been extorted from the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, by Nawab Sarwar Jang who was credited with being one of the chief antagonists of Mehdi Hasan in the Mittra prosecution. It subsequently came out that the money was not extorted but given to Sarwar Jang, through Nawab Mehdi Ali, who at this time was Revenue Secretary. Mehdi

Ali had not been on good terms with the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and both he and the Minister were united in opposition to Sarwar Jung, who was considered to be taking a prominent part in Mittra's behalf. At this time the Minister was much disturbed both by the Nizam's displeasure and by the fact that Mittra's counsel had expressed their intention of putting him in the witness box, where he had no desire to appear. Mehdi Ali saw his opportunity and persuaded the Minister to offer Sarwar Jang a bribe of a lakh of rupees to keep him (the Minister) out of Court. By this manoeuvre Mehdi Ali hoped to bring about Sarwar Jang's downfall and his own ascendancy, and to make things uncomfortable for the Minister. But matters ended very differently to what Mehdi Ali anticipated, for though Sarwar Jung accepted the money, he immediately made the fact known to the Nizam and gave over the money to His Highness. The Nizam held that no blame could be attached to Sarwar Jang, and for the part taken by Medhi Ali in the matter His Highness decided to dispense with his services, allowing him, however, a suitable pension.

Lord Lansdowne visited Hyderabad in November 1892, when, for the first time, indications were apparent that the Nizam was no longer satisfied with his Minister. At an interview with His Excellency, the Nizam disclosed an elaborate scheme which he had prepared for improving the administration; the chief objects aimed at being to place the finances upon a firm basis, to curtail expenditure, to improve the judiciary and police and to strengthen the whole administration of the State. His Excellency cordially approved the Nizam's desire to effect reforms, and laid particular stress on the urgent necessity of placing the finances in order and reducing expenditure. The military expenditure especially was regarded as out of all proportion to the resources of the State.

The most important matter settled during His Excellency's visit was in connection with the Imperial Service troops. The Hyderabad State was the first to offer a contribution towards the defences of the Empire, and as no tangible result had followed, some curiosity was excited as to the reason, seeing that nearly every important State in India had a portion of their forces already under training. The Nizam had certainly made a definite offer in 1890 to organise a portion of his troops for purposes of Imperial defence, but that offer was encumbered with conditions which the Government of India were unable to accept, the chief one being that the troops so trained should be an addition to the authorized number of regular troops in the State. After prolonged correspondence, the Resident was finally authorised to tell the Nizam's Government that only an unconditional offer could be accepted, but that there was no desire on the part of the Government of India to press the State in the matter at all. At the same time he was to go on quietly pressing the Minister to reduce the regular troops of the State, which were far in excess of the limit fixed by the Government of India in 1878. On the occasion of the Viceroy's visit the Nizam made an unconditional offer of troops, and this was accepted.

Some further advice, which His Excellency gave the Nizam at Hyderabad, was the necessity of restricting his personal expenditure, and the hope was also expressed that His Highness would spare no pains to bring up his son in such a manner as to fit him for the duties of his future position.

Shortly after His Excellency's visit the Nizam's Government applied to the Government of India for the services of an officer in order to place the

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financial administration of the State on a satisfactory basis. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding an officer of standing to accept the post. The choice eventually fell upon Mr. C. E. Crawley, Assistant Accountant-General of Bengal, and he took up his duties as Comptroller-General in Hyderabad in July 1893.

Beyond making this appointment, it has not transpired what progress has been made in connection with the administrative reforms which the Nizam proposed to initiate, but not much appears to have been done in this direction—partly owing to the strained relations which have existed between the Nizam and his late Minister, and partly to the delay in appointing a Comptroller-General who should look into the financial question upon which most of the other reforms depended. As regards Sir Asman Jah the climax was reached when the Nizam discovered that the Minister was discreditably connected with the “lakh bribe” case, whereupon His Highness determined to remove him. Accordingly, in writing to the Viceroy on the 28th August 1893, His Highness said that Asman Jah had proved unequal to his position; that he had abandoned the reins of Government to subordinates; that he had disregarded His Highness's wishes in the matter of the Imperial Service troops, and had done all in his power to render His Highness's new scheme for improving the administration abortive. For these reasons the Nizam said he wished to remove Sir Asman Jah and appoint the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra in his place on probation. It was obvious from the opinion which His Highness expressed of the past conduct of Asman Jah that the Nawab did not possess, and was not likely to regain the Nizam's confidence. The Viceroy accordingly raised no objection to the appointment of Vikar-ul-Umra, but His Highness was reminded that the step which he proposed to take would throw upon him heavy responsibilities. The change of Ministry took place in November 1893, Sir Asman Jah having been granted six months' leave prior to vacating his post.

#### KASHMIR.

The affairs of Kashmir have been so prominently and continuously before the Government of India during the last five years that a somewhat detailed account of them will be necessary. The Chief of this important State, Maharaja Pratap Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* in September 1885 on the death of his father Ranbir Singh, but even before that event, and when Pratap Singh was heir-apparent only, it was confidently predicted that he would be found to be quite unfitted in character and habits for the task of governing the State. The accuracy of this forecast was soon placed beyond doubt, for the Maharaja's first act after his succession was to dispense with the services of the Council with the assistance of which his father had transacted business, and to throw himself in the arms of a series of worthless confidants who traded on his weak character and superstitious fears in order to enrich themselves. A typical instance of the class of men with whom the Maharaja surrounded himself was Sawal Singh, a personage “generally known about the Court as the dewalia or mad man,” of whose violent end it will be necessary to say something hereafter. “This individual” (to quote from a report furnished by Sir O. St. John in 1886) “pretends to have spiritual communion with the ghost of a departed Raja whose power over the Maharaja's destiny is unlimited. Every act of His Highness's life is regulated in accordance with the dictates of this spirit.”

communicated through the dewalia. He is ordered what to eat and what to <sup>KASHMIR.</sup> abstain from, where and when to go, and how to answer the recommendations of his public advisers. Every night before the Maharaja retires to rest the dewalia draws magic circles round his bed and pronounces exorcisms to keep away the evil spirits who His Highness is assured would otherwise tear him in pieces."

It is unnecessary to speak here of the short-lived administrations to whom the Maharaja entrusted the conduct of affairs during the earlier years of his Chiefship, but it is sufficient to say that the only one, that of Dewan Lachman Das, who honestly tried to effect any of the reforms which were pressed on the Maharaja at his accession, was systematically thwarted by the Maharaja himself and at last summarily dissolved in March 1888. It was then decided to give the Maharaja one final chance of showing whether he was competent to discharge the duties of a competent ruler or not, and at his own suggestion the administration was placed in the hands of a Council consisting of five members and a Secretary, of which the Maharaja himself was President. At the same time Colonel Nisbet, an officer in the Punjab Commission, who was well known to be a *persona grata* to the Maharaja, was appointed as Resident in succession to Mr. Plowden, who had vacated that office.

Such was the régime in Kashmir when Lord Lansdowne arrived in India, but it was destined, like that which preceded it, to come to a sudden and violent end. In February 1889 Colonel Nisbet reported that a batch of letters said to have been written by the Maharaja, and as to the authenticity of which the Resident himself and many others best competent to judge entertained no doubts, had come to light, which, if genuine, showed that His Highness had engaged in a treasonable correspondence with a Foreign Power and also had entertained designs against the life of the ex-Resident. While these letters were under the consideration of the Government of India, the Maharaja, who was no doubt conscious of what had been discovered, addressed a letter to his brother Raja Amar Singh abdicating his powers for a period of five years, and confiding the administration to a Council which he wished to consist of his two brothers, an English member, and two native officers of the British Government, Rai Bahadurs Suraj Kaul and Bhag Ram. This act of abdication rendered it unnecessary to hold any very searching enquiry into the genuineness of the letters, to which moreover no special importance was attached, as correspondence of a similar kind had previously been brought to notice; but when announcing that the Maharaja must for a time abstain from all interference in the administration, the Government of India were careful to point out that their decision was not based exclusively on the discovery of the letters or on the Maharaja's wish to retire, but on broader grounds of general policy drawn from a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, of which those two episodes formed merely a portion. Thus the Government of India expressly repudiated any obligation to be bound by the five years' limit, nor did they accept the Maharaja's scheme in its entirety. The proposal to appoint a European member was disapproved. Raja Amar Singh was appointed to be President of the Council and it was ordered that the Maharaja besides retaining his rank and dignity was to receive from the revenues of the State an annual sum sufficient to maintain his household in due comfort and to defray any expenditure which might rightly devolve on him. Against these orders the Maharaja protested vehemently and endeavoured to main-



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tain that his abdication had been wrung from him under pressure by the Resident: subsequently, as he failed to secure a reversal of the Government of India's orders, he or his friends set on foot a series of virulent attacks against Government in the Native press and succeeded—not, it is said, without the present of an enamelled necklace of jewels—in obtaining the co-operation of the late Mr. Bradlaugh, who brought the Maharaja's treatment before the House of Commons in a motion for adjournment dated the 3rd July 1890: but the motion was lost on a division by 88 votes to 226.

The most pressing business which the new Council had to undertake after its appointment was to set the finances of the State in order, and as a principal means to this end it was necessary to examine closely into the condition of the army. It was admitted that the annual expenditure on the army and connected services amounted to some 21 or 22 lakhs of rupees a year, and it was supposed that this expenditure provided for the maintenance of a force of 22,000 men, but there was good reason to believe that pay was drawn for many troops which had no existence except on paper. The very delicate task of effecting large reductions in the nominal strength and real expenditure, and of introducing a new and sound system of pay, control and audit was rightly regarded as beyond the power of the Council, and at their request the services of a British officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain, were placed at their disposal in January 1890 with a view to carrying out the necessary reforms. The good result of this measure were very speedily made manifest, for in January 1891 the Government of India were able to report to Her Majesty's Government that military estimates had been submitted for the current year showing an ordinary expenditure of 11½ lakhs only, out of which a total strength of 8,355 combatants on the active list and 2,115 combatants on the non-effective list would be maintained. A further financial difficulty which required facing was the lavish extravagance of the Maharaja, and it must be admitted that this has not even yet been satisfactorily surmounted. The Council were not unnaturally disinclined to insist on a curtailment of the Maharaja's allowances, and his expenditure for 1889-90 was estimated at 11½ lakhs of rupees although, after his abdication, he steadily declined to perform any of the ceremonial duties of his office. Although, however, the Council showed some timidity in executing their obvious duty in this respect, the general administration of the country was carried on by them with considerable energy and success. Settlement operations which had been commenced by Mr. Wingate were carried on vigorously by his successor Mr. Lawrence, who relieved him in 1889, and the benefits afforded by these operations in the way of improving the position of the cultivator with regard to his title and liability for his holding were early made apparent by the return to Kashmir of a considerable number of cultivators who had in former times been compelled to desert their villages. In the Department of Public Works great activity was shown: the Jhelum valley cart-road was opened: the Jammu-Sialkot Railway line was opened for traffic in March 1890: the construction of a military road between Srinagar and Gilgit was commenced: the town of Jammu was supplied with water-works, and a similar scheme prepared for Srinagar.

As regards the administration generally the Council were invited to prepare a distribution list of officers as a necessary preliminary to reducing the number of sinecure appointments which had been bestowed broadcast on



members of the Pandit class; the services of Mr. McDonnell, an experienced <sup>KASHMIR.</sup> Forest Officer, were placed at the Council's disposal in 1891 in order that he might take charge of the State forests, and in the same year a survey was commenced at the joint expense of the Indian and Kashmir Governments to ascertain the best alignment for a railway to connect Srinager with the British Indian Railway system.

In 1891, as the finance of the State was still in an unsatisfactory condition, the services of Mr. Logan, C S., one of the most experienced officers in the Financial Department, were lent to the Council, in order that he might make a searching examination into the finances of the State and also into the system of accounts in Kashmir. His enquiry brought to light widespread irregularities and confusion, to remedy which it was proposed that a properly constituted account and audit department should be organized under a European Controller, and at the request of the Council Mr. Kiernander of the Finance Department was transferred to the State's employ to carry out the necessary reforms.

The Maharaja had for some time past been pressing the Viceroy to visit Kashmir, and in the autumn of 1891 Lord Lansdowne accepted the invitation with a view to ascertaining by personal observation and communication with the Maharaja whether anything could be done to improve the position of the latter. Care was taken to impress on His Highness that the visit must not be regarded as committing the Government of India to a restoration of his powers, and, in view of the embarrassed condition of the State, special directions were issued that His Excellency's reception should be carried out with a due regard to economy. Lord Lansdowne's visit took place in October—November 1891, and it was found possible to replace His Highness as President of the Council the constitution of which was to remain unchanged, Raja Amar Singh becoming Vice-President. The Maharaja undertook not to modify any of the reforms which had been carried out by the Council during the previous two years; any difference of opinion between himself and the Council was to be referred to the Resident; the arrangement by which the Council acted generally under the Resident's guidance was to remain in force, and the Maharaja finally undertook to limit his personal expenditure to a sum of Rs. 6,60,000 a year. This latter condition has, however, up to the present time been more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and the task of curbing the Maharaja's extravagance presents difficulties which have yet to be solved. It is not so much that the Maharaja personally has expensive tastes, but that he is mercilessly robbed by his favourites. One of these, Fakiria, lately fell into disfavour, and on a domiciliary visit being paid to his house, property to the value of 10 lakhs was found there—the savings from a salary of Rs. 250 a month.

The financial difficulties of the State have been considerably intensified owing to the outlay which it has had to incur on the Gilgit frontier, as the construction and maintenance of the Srinagar-Gilgit road, and the cost of conveying supplies to Gilgit have necessitated heavy demands on the Treasury. On the other hand, the condition of the agricultural population has been immensely improved by Mr. Lawrence's settlement operations which have now been concluded in 13 Tahsils, and which are now being extended to the districts in the direction of Gilgit. The result of the railway survey, which has been mentioned above, has been to show that the Abbottabad route is the

KASHMIR - MADRAS. most suitable one to follow, but it has been decided to abandon all idea of extending railway lines in this direction for the present

In 1893 the lines of telegraph in Kashmir were, with the consent of His Highness and Council, taken over by the Imperial Telegraph Department, and negotiations are now in progress for a similar transfer of the Postal arrangements of the State to the Postal Department of the Government of India.

A somewhat delicate incident which deserves mention arose in connection with the murder of Sawal Singh, the Maharaja's favourite, which occurred in December 1890. For this crime two Kashmiris were tried and convicted, but it afterwards transpired in 1893, that the real assassins were a gang of Punjabis who openly declared that they had committed the murder at the instigation of Raja Ram Singh, the Maharaja's brother. There was, however, nothing to show that this charge was other than a fiction put forward by the accused persons in the hope of escaping the sentence of capital punishment to which they were eventually sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge of Sialkot, and in accordance with which they were executed in December 1893.

During the last few years Kashmir has been visited with a succession of calamities. In 1889 a serious fire occurred at Baramula; in 1892 a terrible epidemic of cholera appeared in Srinagar, which was succeeded in the same year by a fire which laid waste 1,400 houses; and in 1893 much damage was caused to the city itself and in the State generally by inundations.

#### MADRAS.

Laccadive Islands

In September 1889 the Madras Government referred to the Government of India the question of the status and future government of the southern group of the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy, which are held by the Raja of Cannanore subject to the payment of a yearly peshcush or tribute. These islands were placed under sequestration in 1875, with a view to recover the large arrears of peshcush then found to be due by the Raja to the British Government and to introduce reforms in the administration of the islands. It was proposed to restore the islands to the Raja when the arrears of peshcush should have been liquidated and the necessary administrative reforms introduced.

A doubt had, however, been expressed at the time as to the probability of any reform in the administration if the islands were to be ultimately restored to the Raja: and in 1889, the peshcush due to Government being still heavily in arrears, the Madras Government pointed out that it would be unjust to the inhabitants to place the islands, which had been under British administration for so long a period, once again under the Raja's power, and that it would be unfair to the Raja to permit him longer to cherish the hope that they would, some day or other, be replaced under his authority. The islands had practically come to be regarded as British territory, and the local Government advocated their formal annexation. It was proposed that, in the event of the adoption of this course, a suitable provision should be made for the Raja in commutation of the rights which he had hitherto been regarded as possessing in the islands.

These proposals were recommended for the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in January 1891, but His Lordship pointed out that the view that the islands were British territory was incorrect, and it was accordingly decided that the islands should continue to be administered under the system introduced in 1875 till such time as the arrears of peshcush due by the Raja were cleared off, when an annual rent charge might be offered to him in consideration of the cession of the islands, and the Madras Government were requested to report in due course the progress made in liquidating these arrears.

The Local Government submitted a report in November 1892, and pointed out that there was not the slightest possibility of the arrears of peshcush being liquidated in the present generation. They again pointed out in August 1893 that the Secretary of State appeared to be under the impression that the arrears would be cleared off by degrees, and requested that the absolute impossibility of this ever being effected should be urged on His Lordship. They also requested that the question of the status of the islands might be reconsidered. This representation was forwarded to the Secretary of State in October 1893, but the Government of India informed His Lordship that they were unable to support the view taken by the Madras Government that the islands were practically British territory. The Secretary of State's reply to this despatch has not yet been received.

It has lately been noticed that compound interest has been levied on the arrears of peshcush due from the Raja, and it has been pointed out that the peshcush being in the nature of a tribute payment the levy of interest on arrears is not perhaps warranted. This matter is at present under consideration.

In 1892 the Director-General of the Post Office of India suggested the amalgamation of the postal system in the Travancore and Cochin States with the Imperial Post Office. The Government of India approved of the proposal, and the Madras Government were requested to instruct the Resident in those States to co-operate with the Postmaster-General of Madras, so as to bring the matter to a successful issue.

In June 1893 the Director-General of the Post Office of India informed the Government of India that arrangements had been made with Pudukottai, under which the entire management of the State's post would, with the consent and co-operation of the Darbar, be undertaken by the Imperial Post Office. The arrangements reported were approved.

### MYSORE.

The administration of the Mysore State during the past five years has been such as to justify the reputation which it previously enjoyed of being one of the best governed Native States in India: and although this result may to some extent be regarded as a consequence of the half century of British rule which the State enjoyed, yet it is none the less creditable to His Highness the Maharaja and his Dewan Sir Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I. An interesting feature of Mysore politics is the existence in the State of a Representative Assembly which was instituted in 1881. This Assembly which consists of members elected to represent the various interests in Mysore is a merely consultative body without legislative or executive powers, but advantage is taken of the occasion of their meeting at the time of the Dusserah festival for the Dewan to

## MYSORE.

lay before them a review of the State's affairs for the preceding twelvemonth, and there can be little doubt that it serves a useful purpose in affording facilities for the thorough discussion of measures suggested for the benefit of the subjects of the State. Among other subjects which the Assembly has recently discussed was a distinctly advanced measure promoted by the Darbar for prohibiting early marriages; but there was considerable opposition raised on behalf of the orthodox Hindus, and it appears likely that the proposal will fall through.

In 1893 the Dewan of the State laid before the Government of India a memorandum the purport of which was to deprecate the enhancement of the tribute paid by the State from  $24\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs to 35 lakhs. It will be remembered that the enhancement in question was provided for in the Instrument of Transfer which was executed when the State was made over to the Maharaja in 1881, but owing to famine and other untoward events it was found necessary to postpone taking the increased tribute first for a term of five years and afterwards for a further period of ten years, so that under existing arrangements the larger tribute will first have to be paid in 1896. The Dewan's proposals were that the Government of India should waive all claim to the enhanced tribute; that the Mysore State should furnish two fully equipped cavalry regiments of 600 men each for Imperial Service; and that the expenditure to be thus incurred, together with the net revenues of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, should be accepted by the Government of India in full satisfaction of their claim to the increased subsidy. This proposal did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, and the Resident at Mysore was directed to inform the Maharaja in as considerate a manner as possible that sanction could not be given to the arrangement suggested, as in the first place it was not in contemplation to increase the number of Imperial Service Troops already in existence, and in the second place the Darbar's proposal was premature, inasmuch as the enhancement deprecated did not fall due until 1896.

At the same time proposals were submitted by the Darbar for fixing the scale of allowances which should be paid to cadets of the Ruling House and their descendants for two, and in some cases three, generations, the rates asked for varying from one lakh of rupees a year in the case of a younger son of the Ruling Chief down to Rs 240 a year in the case of a grand-daughter's daughter. The attitude adopted by the Government of India in regard to these proposals was briefly as follows. They were unable formally to sanction any arrangements affecting His Highness's grandchildren or any subsequent generation, and as regards the rates laid down for His Highness's immediate descendants they approved of the rates fixed as maximum pensions, subject to the understanding that the permanency of the arrangement made was not guaranteed. This last condition was considered necessary, as in the event of any successor of His Highness regarding the allowances fixed as excessive, it would be a very invidious task for the Government of India to take upon themselves the duty of enforcing such payments. It is, however, satisfactory to record that the Maharaja expressed himself as much gratified with the action taken by the Government of India in order to meet his views.

In 1889 the postal administration of Mysore, which had for many years been conducted by the State at a considerable loss, was, with the consent of the

Darbar, amalgamated with the Imperial Postal system, and it would be difficult to overrate the good effects which the line of policy adopted in this respect by so important a State as Mysore has had and is likely to have in advancing the cause of complete postal unification throughout India.

N.-W. PROVINCES.  
Punjab.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan Bahadur, of Rampur, died on the 25th February 1889, and was succeeded by his son Hamid Ali Khan, a lad of 15 years of age. To provide for the management of the State during the young Nawab's minority, the Council of Administration which was formed in 1888 to assist the late Nawab in the despatch of business was converted into a Council of Regency with a member of the Nawab's family, Sahibzada Safdar Ali Khan, as President. This arrangement however had to be modified owing to the murder in April 1891 of General Azim-ud-din Khan, Khan Bahadur, Vice-President of the Council of Regency,—a crime ascribed to personal ill-will towards the deceased and not to any general discontent with the existing administration. On the occurrence of this unfortunate event every effort was made to obtain the services of a Muhammadan gentleman to take the place of the late Vice-President, but no thoroughly suitable person could be found, and it was therefore decided to place a European officer at the head of the administration. Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent, of the Central India Horse, was accordingly nominated tentatively to succeed Sahibzada Safdar Ali Khan who resigned his appointment as President of the Council.

Thirteen persons were accused of having been concerned in the murder of General Azim-ud-din Khan, but up to the month of June 1892 only five had been arrested. These men were tried by a special tribunal of British officers, specially lent to the Rampur State for the purpose, and four of them were sentenced to death and hanged. Some of the other accomplices in the murder escaped to Kabul, but have since returned to India, and two of them have recently been placed on trial for the part they took in the crime.

In October 1891 a serious outbreak occurred in the State jail when two of Colonel Vincent's orderlies and the President himself narrowly escaped with their lives. The ringleaders were at once tried and by the unanimous vote of the Council five men were condemned to death and shot. The measures taken for the suppression of the disturbance were necessarily severe owing to the condition of Rampur at the time.

In 1891 the Darbar agreed to contribute a loan of 47 lakhs of rupees for the construction of a railway from Bareilly *via* Rampur to Moradabad. The loan is non-transferable and bears interest at 4 per cent. per annum and the Government of India have the option after 25 years of redeeming the loan at 12 months' notice.

In the early part of 1893 the young Nawab left India on a tour round the world accompanied by Captain Colvin, his Governor, and Mr. Budden, his tutor.

### PUNJAB.

In October 1889, at the special request of the Raja of Nabha and of the Patiala and Jind Darbars, the young Chief of Patiala, Maharaja Rajindar Singh, was invested with full control over the administration of his State,

PUNJAB

although some months had still to elapse before His Highness attained to his majority. In October of the following year, the Maharaja was formally installed upon the gadi by His Excellency the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Patiala.

The conduct of His Highness, since his investiture with full powers, has unfortunately not been all that could be desired, and owing to his extravagance the large cash balance which was accumulated during his minority by the Council of Regency has been dissipated, and the finances of the State thrown into some confusion. It is believed that the Maharaja's extravagant habits are largely due to the example and influence of his cousin the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. In the spring of 1893 the Maharaja, without consulting the Government of India, or informing them as to his intention, married a Miss Bryan, sister of his European Superintendent of the stables. Although the lady was admitted to the Sikh community before the marriage ceremony took place, the incident has excited much disapproval in the Punjab generally, and has been especially resented by the Darbars of the other Phulkian States of Jind and Nabha. About the same time as he contracted this imprudent match the Maharaja proclaimed his intention to introduce extensive changes into the administration of the State, which were to include the establishment of a Legislative Council and the constitution of a High Court; the Dewanship was to be placed in Commission in the hands of Khalifa Muhammad Hassan and Sardar Gurmukh Singh. The first of these proposals, however, never came to anything, and the other two although they were actually carried out do not seem to have made any real difference in the general condition of the State; and they were probably only designed in order to humiliate the Khalifas who up to the present year held in their own hands practically all the power in the State.

The Patiala-Bhatinda Railway, which was constructed almost entirely at the cost of the Patiala State, was opened in October 1889.

Jind

In the autumn of 1892 the Government of the Punjab became aware that a considerable number of people had been arrested in the Jind State for the offence of killing cows, and that the Jind Council were enquiring into the case. This information was communicated informally to the Government of India, by whom the matter was considered, and the view taken was that there should be no interference, except in the event of some cruel or excessive punishment being inflicted upon the accused persons.

Soon afterwards it was reported to the Lieutenant-Governor that the trials had resulted in the acquittal of 46 persons, the dismissal of five officials from the Jind service, and the sentencing of twenty persons to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from one year up to fourteen, and of two of them to flogging in addition. In the meantime representations had been received from the Mussalmans of Jind and other places to the effect that the whole case had been fabricated by the Hindus and Sikhs to vent their spite against the Mussalmans. It was further alleged that Mussalmans had been beaten and otherwise ill-treated to make them confess and implicate others, and that at least one man had died of the effects of this ill-treatment. In one of the petitions on the subject, it was asserted that some of the accused persons then in jail, working out their sentences, still bore the marks of the beating they had received while under trial.

The Punjab Government decided that they could not attempt to go into the merits of the case, or question the convictions, but the allegation about

the beating of the accused persons, and the marks they bore, was one which it was impossible to pass over without enquiry, and moreover it admitted of being easily tested. Accordingly the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar and the Civil Surgeon of Umballa were ordered to visit Sangrur Jail and examine the persons of the men referred to. It was found that some of the convicts did bear marks of beating, and the Jind officials confessed that seven men had been beaten prior to sentence, besides one who was flogged in execution of sentence. The Jind Council denied, however, that the beatings had been inflicted to extort confession, and asserted that such of them as had been inflicted were thought to be necessary to prevent disturbances.

This explanation was not considered satisfactory by the Lieutenant-Governor, in whose opinion it was enough to say that the floggings had been inflicted wantonly, cruelly, and without any justification, and obviously with a view of instilling terror into the prisoners and others, and reducing them to a frame of mind which would be favourable to the success of the prosecution. In view of these facts, the Government of India decided to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor to communicate to the Jind Darbar, without unnecessary publicity, an expression of the dissatisfaction with which they had learned of the cruelty and oppression which characterized the enquiry conducted by the State officials; and at the same time to intimate a hope that, now that the excitement aroused by these proceedings had passed away, the Council would, with a view to restoring a better state of feeling between Muhammadans and Hindus, deal mercifully with the convicted persons.

During 1892, with the concurrence of the Patiala and Nabha Darbars, the betrothal of the Raja to the younger daughter of Sardar Dewa Singh of Buriya was arranged, but the marriage will not take place for some time.

In 1892 a revised agreement was entered into between the Government of India and the Jind Darbar for regulating the supply of water for irrigation purposes which the State receives from the Western Jumna Canal.

In November 1890, the Raja of Kapurthala, Raja Jagatjit Singh, came of age, and was invested with the full powers of a ruler by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 24th November at Kapurthala in the Darbar Hall. The appointment of Superintendent of the State having thereupon ceased to exist, the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division has been formally appointed Political Agent under the Extradition Act.

In March 1893, the Raja of Kapurthala left India for a tour round the world. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Massy, who had been for many years, during the Raja's minority, Superintendent of the Kapurthala State. In May 1892 a son and heir was born to the Raja.

### RAJPUTANA.

In 1889 the Government of India agreed to reduce the enhanced tribute of Rs. 15,000, which had been imposed on Banswara in 1869 as a punishment, to Rs. 5,000. This concession was granted partly in consideration of the financial embarrassment of the State and partly as a mark of satisfaction at the honest endeavours which the Maharawal had made to restrict his personal expenditure and to free the State from its liabilities. It was however expressly laid down that the reduction was tentative, and that its continuance would be conditional on the Maharawal's continued efforts to clear the State from its



RAJPUTANA.

embarrassments and on his undertaking to be guided by the advice of the Political Officer. These conditions have unfortunately been completely disregarded by His Highness, and in August 1893 it was found necessary to give the Maharawal a final warning that the full tribute would be reimposed within a year unless his administration showed substantial improvement; he was further required to appoint a competent Kamdar to furnish a proper annual budget of receipts and expenditure and to consult the Assistant Political Agent and the Resident, Me-war, on all matters of importance and particularly in cases affecting the rights of jagirdars.

The administration of the Jhallawar State was entrusted to Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh (the present Chief) in 1884 on the termination of his minority, subject to the condition that, until such time as His Highness gained sufficient experience, the Political Agent should be consulted and his advice followed on all important State matters. From the outset, however, the Maharaj Rana shewed a disposition to act on his own responsibility and to ignore the Political Agent, and his conduct continued to be so unsatisfactory that, after repeated warnings, the Government of India decided in September 1887 to deprive him of all power, and replace him in the position of a minor Chief.

In September 1890 the Maharaj Rana addressed Lord Lansdowne, and endeavoured to shew that he had been unjustly treated by the Government of India. Exception was taken to the tone of this kharita, and a further warning was conveyed to His Highness that, if he persisted in the defiant attitude which he had assumed, the Government of India would be compelled to seriously consider whether they should not prohibit his residence in Jhallawar.

In June 1892 the Maharaj Rana wrote asking for forgiveness, and promising amendment, if restored to power. His apology was accepted, but he was told that the question of his restoration would depend on his future conduct.

Eventually in November 1892, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, he was partially restored to power subject to the following conditions: that he should consult the Political Agent in all important State matters; that he should furnish such information regarding the administration of the State as the Political Agent might from time to time require; that he should not make any change in or addition to his Council; nor alter any laws, regulations or settlements introduced during the period of his deposition. The control of the revenue administration was not however made over to the Maharaj Rana, but retained in the hands of the Political Agent and Council.

Jodhpur.

In May 1891 the Government of India sanctioned a proposal submitted by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to the effect that the revenue and civil jurisdiction over the Malani Tract should be restored to the Jodhpur Darbar. The district in question had come under British management in 1836 owing to the lawlessness of the inhabitants and the inability of the Darbar to control them. It was at the time distinctly stated that the administration of the district would be restored to Jodhpur as soon as the State satisfactorily established its ability to manage it properly: and as the general administration of Jodhpur was in a fairly satisfactory condition, and all necessary ends could be met by the retention in the hands of the Resident of criminal jurisdiction over the tract, its partial retransfer was accordingly effected with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

In 1889 an agreement was concluded with the Darbar for the construction of a railway between Jodhpur and Bikanir at the joint cost of the two States : and in 1890 transit duties were entirely abolished throughout the Jodhpur territories. RAJPUTANA.

On the night of the 21st May 1892, Kunj Behari Lal, a member Alwar. of the State Council, was murdered at Alwar. Major Ramchandrar, an Officer of the Alwar Imperial Service Troops, was suspected of having instigated the murder, and, on the confession of two persons, who were themselves implicated in the crime, Ramchandrar, Akhai Singh, Buddha, and Chandra were arrested and charged with having caused the death of Kunj Behari Lal.

It was decided to appoint a Special Court for the trial of the accused persons, and the services of Mr. H. Evans, a Sessions Judge in the North-Western Provinces, and of Major A. P. Thornton, then Officiating Resident at Jaipur, were lent to the Alwar Darbar for this purpose. The Court found the accused persons guilty of the crime with which they were charged, and that they had murdered Kunj Behari Lal with the cognizance and assent, if not under the direct commands, of the Maharaja. They accordingly sentenced Ramchandrar and Akhai Singh to death, Buddha to transportation for life, and Chandra to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

On appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy it was strenuously urged that in view of the Court's finding that the murder was committed with the cognizance and assent of the ruling Chief for the time being, the perpetrators of the crime were entitled to a free pardon, or at any rate that the case was not one in which the capital sentence should be carried out. To admit such a plea, however, would have been contrary to public policy, and it was further demonstrated that independently of the Maharaja's orders, Ramchandrar had private motives of his own for committing the crime. In these circumstances the sentence of death passed upon Ramchandrar was confirmed, but the sentence passed upon Akhai Singh was commuted to transportation for life ; and the sentences in the other two cases were upheld.

A memorial to the Secretary of State for India was then submitted by Ramchandrar and Buddha, and the facts of the case were reported by telegram to His Lordship, who declined to interfere in the matter. The execution of the sentence passed on Ramchandrar was accordingly carried out on the 16th January 1893.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Mangal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Alwar, who was held by the Special Court to have been implicated in the above murder, died at Naini Tal on the 22nd May 1892, the day succeeding that on which Kunj Behari Lal was killed. When the facts about the murder transpired it was rumoured that the Maharaja had laid violent hands on himself, but there is no reason for believing this to have been the case. He was succeeded in the Chiefship by his only son Maharaj Kunwar Jai Singh, a lad of about 10 years of age. It was decided that during the young Maharaja's minority the administration of the State should be carried on by the existing Council presided over by the Political Agent ; and at the same time sanction was accorded to a proposal to strengthen the State Council, which then consisted of three members, by the appointment to it of Munshi Balmokand Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer at Ajmir. The Government of India also agreed to the selection of a trained judicial officer to preside over the Civil Appellate Court of the State.

RAJPUTANA.  
Kota.

On June 11th, 1889, His Highness Maharao Shatru Sal Singh, Maharao of Kota, died and was succeeded by his adopted son Umed Singh, a lad 16 years of age. Serious trouble arose in the State on the Maharao's death, the result of palace intrigues. The Majis, the widows of the late Maharao, were averse to allowing the young Maharao to leave Kota for the Mayo College at Ajmere, where it was proposed that he should be educated, and acting on the advice of the disreputable following which the late Maharao had gathered round him, they practically placed the palace and fort which they occupied, in a state of siege. For a considerable time all communication between the Political Agent and the inmates of the palace was suspended, and it was only after long and determined resistance on the part of the palace party, that the Political Agent finally succeeded in inducing the Majis to consent to the Maharao's departure for Ajmere.

His Highness Maharao Umed Singh attained the age of 19 years on the 5th September 1892, and was married to a daughter of the Maharana of Udaipur in November of the same year. Shortly after his marriage, he was installed as Chief of the Kota State, but, in consequence of his youth and inexperience, his exercise of power has been for the present considerably restricted.

Bikanir.

In February 1893, this Darbar entered into an agreement with the Government of India under the provisions of the Native Coinage Act of 1876, whereby the Government of India undertook to coin silver money for the State up to a maximum of ten lakhs of rupees which should be legal tender in British India, and the State, on the other hand, undertook to abstain from coining silver or copper money for a period of 30 years, and to introduce into its State the laws and rules in force in British India respecting the cutting and breaking up of worn or counterfeit coin. In 1892 a settlement and survey was commenced in the State under the supervision of Mr. Fagan, C.S., whose services were lent for this purpose by the Punjab Government.

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## CHAPTER V.

### Miscellaneous.

#### CEREMONIALS.

A considerable amount of ceremonial work is thrown on the Foreign CEREMONIALS.  
Department in connection with interviews granted by the Viceroy to Native Ruling Chiefs and others, either at the head-quarters of the Government of India, throughout the year, or in the course of His Excellency's periodical tours; and, in a less degree, in connection with the visits to India of Royal and other important personages and with investitures of the two Orders of the Star of India and Indian Empire, of which His Excellency is *ex-officio* Grand Master.

#### INTERVIEWS WITH NATIVE RULING CHIEFS, ETC.

During the term of his Viceroyalty Lord Lansdowne visited the Native States of Alwar, Bahawalpur, Bhartpur, Bhopal, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Mysore, Nabha, Patiala, Rewa and Udaipur; and met, either with full ceremony or informally, no less than fifty-one of the more important Ruling Chiefs of India. Lord Lansdowne also, at a special Darbar, invested one Ruling Chief—the present Maharaja of Patiala—with full powers of administration, and His Excellency held two grand public Darbars, the first at Quetta, on the 20th November 1889, for the reception of Native Chiefs, Sardars and gentlemen of Baluchistan; and the second at Agra, on the 24th November 1890, for the reception of Native nobles and gentlemen of the Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions of the North-Western Provinces. The subjoined list gives some particulars of these meetings and public Darbars :—

#### *Meetings and Public Darbars.*

Place where meeting took place.	Name of Chief.	Date of Chief's reception.	Date of His Excellency's return visit.	REMARKS.
Calcutta	His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur (Rajputana).	17th December 1888.	18th December 1888.	
Do.	Lieutenant-Colonel Bhairon Banadur Bashniat Chhatr, deputed by His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Nepal with a kharita and presents for His Excellency the Viceroy.	20th February 1889.	<i>Nil.</i>	
Do.	Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Minister of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.	25th *February 1889.	<i>Nil.</i>	* The reception was an informal one.
Do.	His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur (Rajputana).	Ditto . .	26th February 1889.	
Simla	His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala (Punjab).	16th September 1889.	18th September 1889.	
Quetta	His Highness the Khan of Kalat (Baluchistan).	20th November 1889.	20th November 1889.	
	The Jam of Las Bela (Baluchistan).	Ditto .	<i>Nil.</i> †	† The Foreign Secretary paid a visit to the Jam on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy.

## CEREMONIALS.

## Meetings and Public Darbars—contd.

Place where meeting took place.	Name of Chief.	Date of Chief's reception.	Date of His Excellency's return visit.	REMARKS.
Quetta—contd.	Native Chiefs, Sardars and gentlemen of Baluchistan.	20th November 1889.*	...	* The reception was held in Public Darbar, at which were present the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, and a large gathering of the Sardars and native gentlemen of Baluchistan. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India was also present.
Bahawalpur	His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur (Punjab).	22nd November 1889.†	...	† His Excellency Lord Lansdowne dined with the Nawab at his capital on the 22nd November 1889. No formal visits were exchanged on the occasion.
	<i>Punjab Chiefs.</i>			
Lahore	His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala.	25th November 1889.	25th November 1889.	
	His Highness the Raja of Mandi.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
	His Highness the Raja of Faridkot.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
	His Highness the Raja of Chamba.	Ditto . .	Nil.	
Calcutta	His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore (Madras).	24th February 1890.	25th February 1890.	
Do.	His Excellency Sheng Tai, Chinese Imperial Resident in Tibet.	12th March 1890.	27th March 1890.	
Simla	His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala (Punjab).	6th June 1890 .	13th June 1890 .	
Do.	His Highness the Raja of Nabha (Punjab)	9th September 1890.	11th September 1890.	
Patiala	His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala (Punjab).	22nd October 1890.	22nd October 1890.	At a special public Darbar held at Patiala on the 23rd October 1890, His Excellency Lord Lansdowne invested His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala with full powers of administration. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was present at this Darbar.
Nabha	His Highness the Raja of Nabha (Punjab).	24th October 1890.	24th October 1890.	
Alwar	His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).	25th October 1890.	25th October 1890.	
Ajmir	His Highness the Maharaja of Bundi (Rajputana).	28th October 1890.	28th October 1890.	
	His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Raja).	Ditto‡ . .	Nil.	‡ Informal reception.
	His Highness the Maharaja of Kota (Rajputana).	Ditto§ . .	Nil.	§ Ditto.
	His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh (Rajputana).	Ditto . .	28th October 1890.	
	His Highness the Nawab of Tonk (Rajputana).	Ditto   . .	Ditto . .	At this reception His Excellency Lord Lansdowne invested the Nawab with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
	His Highness the Raja of Tehri (North-Western Provinces).	Ditto¶ . .	Nil.	¶ Informal reception.
	Leading Istamrardars of the Ajmir District.	Ditto . .	Nil.	

*Meetings and Public Darbars—contd.*

## CEREMONIALS.

Place where meeting took place.	Name of Chief.	Date of Chief's reception.	Date of His Excellency's return visit.	REMARKS.
Udaipur .	His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur (Rajputana).	1st November 1890.	1st November 1890.	
Jodhpur	His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur (Rajputana).	6th November 1890.	6th November 1890.	
Abu Road Railway Station.	His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi (Rajputana).	9th and 11th November 1890.	...	His Excellency Lord Lansdowne was met by the Maharao at the Railway Station on his way to and from Mount Abu.
Jaipur .	His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur (Rajputana).	12th November 1890.	12th November 1890.	
Do. .	The Senior Chief of Kurandwar (Bombay).	15th November 1890.*	...	*Private interview.
Delhi .	The Nawab of Loharu (Punjab).	17th November 1890.	Nil.	
	The Nawab of Dujana (Punjab).	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
Agra .	His Highness the Maharawal of Karauli (Rajputana).	22nd November 1890.	24th November 1890.	
	His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur (Rajputana).	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
	His Highness the Maharaj Bana of Dholpur (Rajputana).	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
	Nawab Safdar Ali Khan, President of the Council of Regency of the Rampur State (North-Western Provinces).	Ditto . .	Nil.	
	Native nobles and gentlemen of the Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions of the North-Western Provinces.	24th November 1890.†	..	† Public Darbar, at which were also present His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the Ruling Chiefs of Karauli and Dholpur, and Nawab Safdar Ali of Rampur.
Bhartpur .	His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur (Rajputana).	28th, 29th November 1890.‡	...	‡ His Excellency Lord Lansdowne was met by the Maharaja at the Railway Station on his way to and from Dig.
Benares .	Members of the Delhi ex-royal family residing at Benares.	4th December 1890.	Nil.	
	His Highness the Maharaja of Benares (North-Western Provinces).	Ditto . .	8th December 1890.§	§ The return visit was informal.
Calcutta .	His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur (Rajputana).	19th December 1890.	20th December 1890.	
Do. .	His Highness the Maharaja of Benares (North-Western Provinces).	4th February 1891.	5th February 1891.	
Srinagar .	His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.	24th October 1891.	24th October 1891.	
Gwalior .	His Highness Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior (Central India).	17th November 1891.	17th November 1891.	
Bhopal .	Her Highness the Nawab Begam of Bhopal (Central India).	21st November 1891.	21st November 1891.	
	His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh (Central India).	Ditto . .	Nil.	
	His Highness the Raja of Narsingarh (Central India).	Ditto . .	Nil.	
	The Rao of Khilchipur (Central India).	Ditto . .	Nil.	
	The Nawab of Kurwai (Central India).	Ditto . .	Nil.	

## CEREMONIALS.

*Meetings and Public Darbars—concl'd.*

Place where meeting took place.	Name of Chief.	Date of Chief's reception.	Date of His Excellency's return visit.	REMARKS.
Bhopal—(cont'd.)	Minor Chiefs of Pathari and Mahummadgarh, and the Thakurs of Satalia, Agia, Barkhera, Dhabla Ghosi, Dhabla Dhir, Daria Kheri and Ramgarh (Central India).	21st November	<i>Nil.</i>	
Indore . . .	His Highness Maharaja Holkar of Indore (Central India).	24th November 1891.	24th November 1891.	
	His Highness the Raja of Dhar (Central India).	Ditto .	Ditto.	
	His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch (Central India).	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
	His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch (Central India)	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
	His Highness the Nawab of Jaora (Central India).	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
	His Highness the Raja of Ratlam (Central India).	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
	His Highness the Raja of Jhabua (Central India).	Ditto . .	<i>Nil.</i>	
	The Rana of Barwani (Central India).	Ditto . .	<i>Nil.</i>	
	The Rana of Jobat and the Thakurs and native gentlemen assembled at Indore.	Ditto . .	<i>Nil.</i>	
Hyderabad .	His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.	4th November 1892.	4th November 1892.	
Mysore . . .	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	11th November 1892.	11th November 1892.	
Madras . . .	His Highness the Raja of Pudukota (Madras).	25th November 1892.	<i>Nil.</i>	On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Madras an informal reception of certain Chiefs and Zamindars was proposed and agreed to, but whether it took place is not on record.
	The Nawab of Banganapalle (Madras).	Ditto.	<i>Nil.</i>	
Calcutta . .	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	22nd December 1892.	23rd December 1892.	
Do. . . . .	His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior (Central India).	13th January 1893.	14th January 1893.	
Do. . . . .	His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala (Punjab).	13th January 1893.	14th January 1893.	
Do. . . . .	His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa (Central India).	31st January 1893.	3rd February 1893.	
Do. . . . .	His Highness the Nawab of Junagarh (Bombay).	8th February 1893.	8th February 1893.	
Do. . . . .	His Excellency Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsber Jang, Rana Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Minister of Nepal and Envoy from His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Nepal.	15th February 1893.	21st February 1893.	
Do. . . . .	His Highness the Raja of Cochin (Madras).	18th February 1893.	21st February 1893.	
Govindgarh .	His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa (Central India).	April 1893.	...	His Excellency Lord Lansdowne paid an unceremonial visit to Rewa in April 1893, and was met by the Maharaja at Govindgarh.
Simla . . .	Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal (Central India).	26th September 1893.	27th September 1893.	
Calcutta . .	His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar (Bombay).	16th December 1893.	18th December 1893.	
Do. . . . .	His Highness the Raja of Pudukota (Madras).	22nd December 1893.	<i>Nil.</i>	
Do. . . . .	The Sawbwa of Hsi Paw (Burma)	25th December 1893.*	<i>Nil.</i>	* Informal reception.



As a specimen of the ceremonial observed on the occasion of a Viceregal visit to a Native State, and generally at meetings between the Viceroy and a Native Ruling Chief, a set of the programmes of Lord Lansdowne's visit to the Hyderabad State in 1892 is given in Appendix No. E. CEREMONIALS.

In Appendix No. F the programme of the Agra Public Darbar of 1890 is printed as a specimen of the ceremonial observed on such occasions.

#### SALUTES.

##### *Lapses.*

The following Chiefs, who had enjoyed personal salutes, died or abdicated during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty, and their salutes lapsed in consequence :—

1. His Highness Ahmad-ulla Intizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Prince of Arcot (15 guns), died on the 16th May 1889.

2. His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of Ratlam (13 guns), died on the 28th January 1893.

3. His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Muhammad Khodadad Khan, G.C.S.I., Wali of Kalat (21 guns), abdicated in June 1893.

4. His Highness Maharaja Sir Dalip Singh, G.C.S.I. (21 guns), died on the 22nd October 1893.

5. His Highness Sir Rudra Partab Singh Mahindar Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Panna (13 guns), died in November 1893.

6. His Highness Sir Jaswant Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhartpur (13 guns), died on the 12th December 1893.

##### *Additions to the Table.*

The following salutes were sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council on the recommendation of Lord Lansdowne's Government :—

1. His Highness Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh, G.C.S.I., of Bhartpur, was granted a personal salute of 19 guns on Her Majesty's birthday in 1890.

2. A permanent salute of 11 guns was sanctioned for the Raja of Manipur in September 1891.

3. The personal salute of 9 guns which had been enjoyed by the late Sir Dig Bijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Balrampur, a Talukdar of Oudh, was in March 1893 continued, for her life, to his widow, Maharani Indra Kunwar.

#### VISITS OF ROYAL PERSONAGES TO INDIA.

During the five years of Lord Lansdowne's administration of India the following Royal Personages visited the country :—

His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, afterwards Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The Prince, arriving at Bombay by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's S. S. *Oceania* on the 9th November 1889, made a tour in India which extended to the 28th March 1890, and in the course of which he visited Burma and some of the principal Native States in India. His Royal Highness landed at Calcutta on the 3rd January 1890, where a public reception was held in his honour at which His Excellency Lord Lansdowne was present.

His Imperial Highness the Tsarevitch of Russia arrived at Bombay on the 23rd December 1890, and after a tour through India embarked at Tuticorin

CONTROL OF NEWS-  
PAPERS, &c.  
DALIP SINGH

on the 11th February 1891 for Colombo. His Imperial Highness, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece, was publicly received by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta on the 26th January 1891.

Prince Damrong of Siam arrived at Calcutta on the 25th February 1892, and after an informal interview with His Excellency Lord Lansdowne left on the 9th March.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este landed at Bombay on the 16th January 1893, travelled over a great part of India, and embarked at Diamond Harbour on the 29th March for Singapore. His Imperial and Royal Highness arrived at Calcutta by train on the 1st February 1893, and was publicly received by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne.

Special arrangements, which were satisfactorily carried out, were made by the Government of India with a view to ensure the safety and suitable entertainment of the European Princes during their stay in India.

#### CONTROL OF NEWSPAPERS IN PLACES NOT INCLUDED IN BRITISH INDIA, BUT UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

In many of the Native States of India localities have been occupied by the British Government as Cantonments or Residencies from which on the one hand the jurisdiction of the States concerned is excluded, and in which on the other hand the laws of British India are not in force unless specially applied thereto.

The public press in such *enclaves* was, until June 1891, wholly free from legal control, as the Act relating to the registration, etc., of newspapers and printing presses in British India had not been applied to these areas, and no special rules had been made for them. The mischievous results of the license enjoyed by newspapers under these circumstances were more than once forced upon the notice of the Government of India, and in view of certain cases which had occurred in which Native Chiefs and their administrations were scurrilously attacked by the press in such places, the Government of India were obliged to consider the measures which were necessary to control the press, as the Chiefs themselves were unable to take any action against the publishers, jurisdiction being entirely in the hands of the British Government.

The Act of 1867 regarding the registration, etc., of presses was considered unsuitable for portions of Native territory under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, and special orders were passed and published in June 1891 to the effect that no newspapers or other printed work shall, without the permission of the Political Agent concerned, be edited, printed, or published in such areas.

#### DALIP SINGH.

Dalip Singh after his unsuccessful attempt to visit India in 1886, when he was stopped at Aden, proceeded to Paris, where he remained until March 1887. In July 1888 it was reported that he was living at Bajorka, a village about 13 miles from Kieff in Russia, but in November of the same year he returned to Paris. It was evident that his confident anticipations of enlisting sympathy in Russia, and of gaining the support of the Russian

Government, had not been realized, and it was believed that his return to France was but a preliminary step towards an attempt to effect a reconciliation with the British Government. For some time, however, he did not cease intriguing, and in 1889 he issued a remarkable proclamation to the people of India, dated from Geneva on July 25th, 1889. It consisted in an appeal to the people of India to offer up prayers for his speedy triumph, which, he informed them, owing to the material support he was to receive from Russia, could not long be delayed.

DEALINGS BETWEEN NATIVE STATES AND CAPITALISTS OR FINANCIAL AGENTS, IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

This appeal, however, met with no response from any section of the people of India, and in October 1890 the Maharaja addressed Her Majesty the Queen and asked pardon for his past offences, which was readily accorded him.

Dalip Singh's subsequent life appears to have been quiet and uneventful until his death, which occurred at Paris on the 23rd October 1893.

#### DEALINGS BETWEEN NATIVE STATES AND CAPITALISTS OR FINANCIAL AGENTS.

In consequence of irregularities brought to light in connection with the formation of the "Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited," orders were issued in 1891, prohibiting direct dealings between the Darbars of Native States and financial agents and promoters, and directing that when a Native State decides upon an undertaking the prosecution of which necessitates a financial arrangement with capitalists, the Government of India will negotiate and conclude the necessary agreement on behalf of the Native State concerned.

#### IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The following Note on the progress made in connection with the organisation and training of the Imperial Service Troops has been kindly furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss, C.S.I., Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops :—

The Imperial Service Troops date their existence from the commencement of Lord Lansdowne's administration. It was about a month before Lord Dufferin handed over the reins of Government that he announced in a speech made in Darbar at Patiala that the Government of India were prepared to accept the loyal offers of the feudatory Chiefs of India to participate in the defence of the Empire by raising and maintaining in each State small but well drilled and well equipped forces of cavalry and infantry, which should be available for Imperial Service if need should arise; and that to accomplish this end the services of a few selected British officers would be made available to assist the States in training, drilling, and equipping their forces. At this time many were doubtful concerning the success of this proposed scheme. It was said that the offers of the Chiefs were more or less complimentary; that it was an undertaking full of pitfalls; and that, even if any good promised at first, the Chiefs would tire so soon as the novelty wore off, and they had got accustomed to the glitter of new arms, new uniforms, and the like. Time has proved, however, the contrary to be the case, for both Chiefs and their officials, aided by a small staff of Inspecting Officers who were then appointed, went to work from the first with a will, sparing no trouble, and grudging no legitimate expense, to prepare their selected forces so that they might be fit to take their place in line with the soldiers of the British Army when needed. During the

first year of Lord Lansdowne's administration the organisation was commenced in the Punjab States, Kashmir, and Ulwar ; later on in the other Rajput States and Gwalior, and it was eventually extended to Bhopal, Rampur, Mysore, Hyderabad, Indore, and Kathiawar. In almost every State the spirit of enthusiasm amongst men was found to be keen, and the interest taken by the ruler and his officials all that could be desired. In 1890 Lord Lansdowne reviewed the Imperial Service Troops of the Phulkian States in Patiala, and also the Ulwar and Jodhpur troops, and the excellent transport corps in Jeypur. Later he saw the Gwalior and Mysore troops also.

Since January 1889, these troops have gradually been worked up to the requisite standard of efficiency. Their training has received careful attention; their horses are good; their transport and equipment generally the best procurable. Their discipline, both in the field on the Gilgit frontier and in British territory, when brigaded with our troops at camps of exercise, has been found admirable; while their behaviour at Hunza-Nagar and Chilas speaks highly for that portion of them which has been actually engaged in warfare. During the manœuvres of the winter of 1892-93, most of the Imperial Service Troops came under the inspection of Lord Roberts and the General Officers Commanding the various camps of exercise assembled in India. The reports received from the late Commander-in-Chief and all General Officers, concerning the Imperial Service Troops, were highly satisfactory in all respects; and it is surprising that in the short space of five years they have attained so high a state of efficiency. The spirit of the men is good, and their rulers take an interest in them. This may account in a measure for the satisfactory result which has been attained since the inauguration of the scheme. The importance of reducing the old rabble armies has not been lost sight of, and in some States they are disappearing altogether, only a few ceremonial troops being kept up. The table below shows the strength of the Imperial Service Force in India:—

**Strength.**

[illegible]

8,348

ARTILLERY.						IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.	
					Strength.		
1st Kashmir Mountain Battery	.	.	.	.	150		
2nd do. do. do.	.	.	.	.	150		
					—	300	
SAPPERS AND MINERS.							
Sirmur Sappers	.	.	.	.	150		
					—	150	
INFANTRY.							
1st Kashmir Infantry	.	.	.	.	625		
2nd do. Rifles	.	.	.	.	625		
3rd do. Infantry	.	.	.	.	625		
4th do. Rifles	.	.	.	.	625		
5th do. Light Infantry	.	.	.	.	625		
6th do. Light Infantry	.	.	.	.	625		
1st Patiala Infantry	.	.	.	.	600		
2nd do. do.	.	.	.	.	600		
Bahawalpur do.	.	.	.	.	300		
Jind do.	.	.	.	.	600		
Nabha do.	.	.	.	.	600		
Kapurthala do.	.	.	.	.	600		
Faridkot do.	.	.	.	.	150		
Ulwar do.	.	.	.	.	1,027		
Bhurlpur do.	.	.	.	.	650		
					—	8,877	
CAMEL CORPS.							
Bikanir Camel Corps	.	.	.	.	500		
					—	500	
TRANSPORT CORPS.							
				Men.	Ponies.	Carts.	
Jaipur Transport Corps	.	.	.	625	1,000	400	
Gwalior do. do.	.	.	.	325	500	200	
				—	—	—	950
GRAND TOTAL						.	19,125

All the troops shown in this table are allotted places in the plans for mobilisation; and it is hoped that, within forty-eight hours or so of orders to mobilise being received, the whole of the Imperial Service Troops would be marching to the various points of concentration laid down. Thus at the close of 1893 we have small compact forces in the States, composed for the most part of State subjects, officered by their own Sardars, taken pride in by their Chiefs, and reported by the highest military authorities as being most useful and efficient. The old undisciplined, ill-paid forces, composed for the most part of hirelings which in time of trouble could only be a source of anxiety both to their rulers and to the Imperial Government, have been reduced in the last five years, and the problem of what to do with the Native States' armies, which for so long seemed to be surrounded by almost insurmountable difficulties, may fairly be considered to be in a state of solution satisfactory alike to the Imperial Government and the Native Princes of India.

## LOCAL CORPS.

LOCAL CORPS—  
OPIUM IN  
NATIVE STATES

The Local Corps in Central India and Rajputana, like the regular Native Army, have recently been re-armed with Martini-Henry rifles. In 1891 an important discussion took place as regards the position and functions of these corps, and the following points were settled:—

- (1) The Central India Horse and the Bhopal Battalion are considered to be available for general service.
- (2) The local corps in Rajputana and Central India are, without exception, to be considered as local corps primarily, and not to be employed on active service except in case of actual necessity.

## OPIUM IN NATIVE STATES AND IN THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT OF CHANDERNAGORE.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

*Indore.*—In connection with a case of opium-smuggling tried in the Betul District, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces brought to the notice of the Government of India in the Finance Department the existence of an organized system of illicit export of opium from Indore. The Agent to the Governor-General was accordingly asked to make enquiries on the subject and to communicate the result, and in May 1888 Mr. Henvey reported that in the existing condition of Maharaja Holkar's affairs there did not seem to be much chance of securing effectual co-operation on the part of the Darbar, even if His Highness were in a mood to display extraordinary zeal for the advantage of the British Government, and that dependence must be placed upon the vigilant efforts of British revenue and police officials. On the 15th April 1889, however, Mr. Henvey was able to report that the Darbar had at last issued orders in the State Gazette for regulating the sale of opium in the State by which the right of vending opium was conceded only to authorized contractors, a limit was placed on the number of shops that might be opened and also on the amount of opium which the contractors might sell, and the price at which it was to be sold was also fixed. Any breach of the rules was made punishable in the Criminal Courts. On the 13th May 1889 Mr. Henvey was requested to inform His Highness the Maharaja Holkar that the Government of India had heard with much satisfaction of the measures which had been taken to suppress opium-smuggling from the Indore State. In June 1889, Mr. Martindale, who was in charge of the Central India Agency, further reported that orders had been issued by the Darbar constituting the smuggling of opium into British territory a punishable offence under the Indore Penal Code, and that instructions had been issued by the Minister defining the punishment to be awarded on conviction.

## BOMBAY.

*Palanpur.*—In October 1892 an amended agreement made with the Dewan of Palanpur in regard to the compensation to be paid to His Highness for loss entailed on the Palanpur State by the stoppage of poppy cultivation, and the manufacture of opium, was approved and confirmed by the Governor-General in Council.

*Akalkot.*—In May 1892 an agreement was concluded with the Raja of Akalkot regarding the manufacture, consumption, and sale of opium in the Akalkot State.

## NEPAL.

In January 1890 the Resident in Nepal forwarded a letter from the Magistrate of Gorakhpur on the subject of opium smuggling, and asked for instructions as to whether any action was to be taken. It was decided not to make any reference to the Nepalese Darbar on the subject, or to ask them to co-operate in repressing the smuggling across the border, and the Resident was informed accordingly.

OPIMUM IN NATIVE  
STATES.  
RAILWAY'S IN  
NATIVE STATES

## BALUCHISTAN.

In March 1890 rules were published for regulating the possession and sale of opium in British Baluchistan, and in June 1892 the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan was told that it was inadvisable to permit licenses to open shops for sale of opium without restriction, and that the number of opium shops then open in Baluchistan was larger than what was really required. The Agent to the Governor-General was requested to ensure that no facility should be given for the encouragement of the practice of opium consumption amongst such classes of the population as were not already addicted to the use of the drug.

## CHANDERNAGORE.

The Chandernagore Opium Convention of 16th July 1884 being about to expire at the end of the year 1888, the Governor of the French Settlements in India was asked whether he would be willing to renew it for a further term of five years. His Excellency expressed his willingness to do so, and before negotiations commenced, the Bengal Government proposed that the subsidy of Rs. 3,000 given annually to the French should be increased to Rs. 5,000 on the authorities at Chandernagore undertaking to suppress the contraband opium trade with that place. The suggestion of the Local Government was adopted, but it was requested that the British delegate appointed to negotiate the fresh agreement should be instructed to carefully avoid any admission of a doubt that we had a right, independently of the express provisions of the recorded agreement, to require the co-operation of the French authorities in the stoppage of contraband opium traffic. A fresh convention for five years was accordingly drawn up on these lines by the delegates and duly executed on the 5th of September 1889.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

In September 1893 a Royal Commission was appointed by Her Majesty's Government to enquire into the opium question in India, and the Darbars of such Native States as were materially concerned in the enquiry, either as opium producers or as opium consumers, were asked to co-operate. To this they have cordially assented and have furnished lists of witnesses who have been deputed to appear before the Commission and represent the views of the Darbars. It is expected that many of the Native States will be visited by sub-committees of the Commission for the purpose of holding local enquiries.

## RAILWAYS IN NATIVE STATES.

In connection with the construction of the Indian Midland Railway considerable confusion arose in regard to the grant of compensation to certain States



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in Central India for land acquired by the Railway. Explicit orders were accordingly issued in 1890 to the following effect:—

- (a) That feudatory States are expected to co-operate with the Imperial Government in the execution of railway schemes, by providing free of charge in their respective territories all lands needed for the construction of a railway.
- (b) That the rule applies to all railway schemes, whether carried out by Government or by private companies.
- (c) That compensation can only be granted in cases in which the free grant of the land required would impose a disproportionate burden on any State.

About the same time several cases brought into prominence once more the general question of the policy to be followed in regard to jurisdiction over railway lines in Native States, and it was explained in a circular dated the 27th June 1891, that “so long as a railway is isolated in a Native State, and does not form part of a continuous line of communication, the Native State may be suffered to manage its own railway, under proper professional superintendence and subject to professional inspection; but as soon as such a railway becomes part of a continuous line of communication between Native territory on the one hand, and British or Native territory on the other, then we must assume the control of the railway, and, in order to exercise that control, we must procure a cession of jurisdiction.”

The question of what may properly be considered a purely local line has recently been discussed, and it has been decided not to lay down a hard-and-fast rule, but to consider each case on its merits.

A statement of the work done by Native States in connection with the construction of railways during the past five years will be found in Appendix G.

#### SUCCESSIONS IN NATIVE STATES.

Assam.

*Manipur*.—See page 19.

Baluchistan.

*Kalat*.—  
*Las Bela*.— } See pages 59 and 8.

Bengal.

*Athgarh*.—Area 168 square miles; population 36,603; revenue Rs. 25,252. Raja Sri Karan Bhagirathi died on the 21st September 1893. Succession has not yet been reported.

*Nayagarh*.—Area 588 square miles; population 117,862; revenue Rs. 1,02,603.

Raja Ludu Kishor Singh Mandhata died on the 30th March 1889, and was succeeded by his nephew Balbhadra Singh. Balbhadra died on the 2nd March 1890, and was succeeded by Raghunath Singh Hari Chandra, who assumed the name Raghunath Mandhata.

*Nilgiri*.—Area 278 square miles; population 56,198; revenue Rs. 69,061.

Raja Krishna Chandra Mardraj Hari Chandan died on the 11th May 1893. He was succeeded by his adopted son Tikait Shyam Chandra Bhanj, who assumed the name of Shyam Chandra Mardraj Hari Chandan.

*Talcher*.—Area 399 square miles; population 52,674; revenue Rs. 37,344.

Raja Ram Chandra Birbar Hari Chandan died on the 18th December 1891, and was succeeded by his minor nephew Kishori Chandra Birbar Hari Chandan.

*Anandpur, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 130 square miles; population 9,190; revenue Rs. 34,500.

Khachar Rama Visaman, a shareholder in this estate to the extent of Rs. 3,000, died on the 4th October 1889 and was succeeded by his eldest son Khachar Harsar Rama.

*Bantwa, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 221·8 square miles; population 42,105; revenue Rs. 2,24,279.

Babi Sherkhanji Sherbuland-Khanji, a shareholder of the Bantwa Taluka to the extent of Rs. 80,000, died on the 14th February 1889, without leaving any issue. He was succeeded by his younger brother Rustam Khanji Sherbuland-Khanji.

*Bhadva, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 7 square miles; population 1,619; revenue Rs. 11,000.

Jadeja Bhavsinghji Asaji, Talukdar of Bhadva, died on the 22nd November 1891. He left no son surviving him, but three grandsons, the eldest of whom, Jadeja Partapsinghji Madhavsingh, succeeded to the State.

*Bihora, Rewa Kantha Agency.*—Area  $\frac{3}{4}$  square mile; population 338; revenue Rs. 1,460.

Thakur Jitabawa of Bihora died on the 15th May 1891, and was succeeded by his son Hetam Khan.

*Dabha, Mahi Kantha Agency.*—Area 10 square miles; population 1,995; revenue Rs. 6,500.

Mian Gulabmian Fatehmian, Talukdar of 'Dabha, died on the 6th July 1893 and was succeeded by his only son Motamian.

*Dasada, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 119 76 square miles; population 17,056; revenue Rs. 1,52,000.

Malik Zorawarkhan Bawa Sahib, a shareholder in this State, died on the 16th June 1891 and was succeeded by his only son Malik Jankhan, aged 6 years. The State is being managed by the Kathiawar Political Agency during his minority.

*Dedan, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 49·5 square miles; population 7,011; revenue Rs. 46,215.

Kotila Unad Jetmal, a shareholder to the extent of about Rs. 40,000 per annum in the Dedan Taluka, died on the 4th October 1888, and was succeeded by his two grandsons Kotila Bhan Bhim and Kotila Suraj Bhim, aged respectively 19 years and 12 years. During their minority the estate is placed under a Manager appointed by the Kathiawar Political Agency.

*Deodar, Palanpur Superintendency.*—Area 440 square miles; population 9,893; revenue Rs. 14,000.

Waghela Gambhirsingh Okhaji, a shareholder in this State, died on the 9th December 1891 without leaving any issue. He was succeeded by his nephew Sardarsingh as the next heir.

*Dharampur, Surat Agency.*—Area 706 square miles; population 120,498; revenue Rs. 3,11,003.

His Highness Maharana Shri Narandevji Ramdevji, Raja of Dharampur, died on the 7th August 1891, and was succeeded by his eldest son Shri Mohandevji Narandevji.

*Dudhpur, Rewa Kantha Agency.*—Area  $\frac{2}{3}$  square mile; population 120; revenue Rs. 792.

SUCCESSIONS IN  
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Thakur Umedbawa Dulabawa of the Dudhpur Taluka died on the 18th November 1888 and was succeeded by his grandson, Anopbawa Dadabawa. The new Thakur was only 11 years old at the time of his succession, and it was arranged that during his minority the estate should be managed by the Japtidar of the Vohora estate which adjoins it and is also under the direct management of the Rewa Kantha Agency.

*Gotardi, Rewa Kantha Agency.*—Area  $1\frac{5}{8}$  square miles; population 616; revenue Rs. 840.

Ramsingh Satu, a shareholder in this estate, died on the 4th March 1883 and was succeeded by his eldest son Sawa Ramsingh.

*Hapa, Mahi Kantha Agency.*—Area (not known); population 1,444; revenue Rs. 4,749.

Thakur Fatehsinghji of Hapa died on the 4th August 1889 and was succeeded by his eldest son Wakhsinghji, a minor. The estate is placed under the Agency management during his minority.

*Jath, Southern Mahratta Country.*—Area 979 square miles; population 76,786; revenue Rs. 2,08,686.

Amritrao Ramrao Daphle, Chief of the Jath State, died on the 12th January 1892 without leaving any male issue, and was succeeded by his senior widow's adopted son, Bowaji (Ramrao Appa Sahib), aged 6 years, a distant relation of the late Chief.

*Jetpur, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 733·8 square miles; population 111,549; revenue Rs. 7,67,000.

Vala Rana Mamaiya, a shareholder in this estate to the extent of Rs. 16,100 per annum, died on the 11th April 1889. He was succeeded by his three sons, all of whom are children: during their minority the estate has been placed under Agency management.

Vala Nathu Champraj, a shareholder of Jetpur, died on the 7th June 1890 and was succeeded by his son Vala Hipa Champraj, aged 17 years. The estate is under Agency management during his minority.

Azam Vala Kala Devdan, a shareholder of Jetpur, died on the 14th June 1890 and was succeeded by his only son Vala Naja Kala.

Vala Disa Bhima, a shareholder in the Jetpur State, died on the 24th July 1892 and was succeeded by his only son Vala Bhima Disa, aged 12 years. The estate is under the Agency management during the minority.

Vala Valera Jasa, a shareholder in the Jetpur State, died on the 1st March 1893 and was succeeded by his son Vala Bhima Valera.

The death of Vala Ram Samat, a shareholder in the Jetpur State, was reported by the Bombay Government on the 6th April 1893. The deceased left no issue and was succeeded by his cousin Vala Bawa Jivna, Talukdar of Wadia, as next of kin.

*Junagadh, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 3,283·7 square miles; population 484,190; revenue Rs. 23,00,000.

His Highness Sir Bahadur Khanji Muhabat Khanji, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Junagadh, died on the 2nd January 1892, without issue. The gadi was claimed by three persons, *viz.*, Ahmad Khan, Rasul Khan, and Idal Khan, each of whom claimed to be the son of the late Nawab's father. The Governor-General in

Council decided in favour of Rasul Khan, whose succession was sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

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Bombay.

*Kadana, Rewa Kantha Agency.*—Area 130 square miles; population 18,639; revenue Rs. 22,256.

Rana Parwatsinghji, Thakur of Kadana, died on the 12th April 1889, leaving an adopted son named Chhatrasalji, aged 11 years, to succeed him. Chhatrasalji's succession was sanctioned, and it was decided that during his minority the estate should be managed by the Karbhari of the late Thakur under the supervision of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

*Lodhika, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 15 square miles; population 5,568; revenue Rs. 25,000.

The Bombay Government reported in April 1890 the death of Jadeja Abhesinghji, Talukdar of Lodhika. He was succeeded by his eldest son Jadeja Harisinghji.

*Magori, Mahi Kantha Agency.*—Area 25 square miles; population 3,818; revenue Rs. 5,398.

Himatsinghji, Thakur of Magori, died on the 28th January 1892 and was succeeded by his elder son Mokamsingh.

*Mandwa, Rewa Kantha Agency.*—Area 7 square miles; population 5,946; revenue Rs. 35,700.

Rana Khumansinghji of Mandwa died on the 13th September 1890 and was succeeded by his only son Jitsinghji, aged 13 years. It was arranged that the estate should be managed by the State Karbhari under the general supervision of the Agency.

*Pal, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 21·2 square miles; population 1,702; revenue Rs. 8,000.

Jadeja Ratanji, Talukdar of Pal, died on the 28th September 1892 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jadeja Ladhupa.

*Pol, Mahi Kantha Agency.*—Area 140 square miles; population 5,248; revenue Rs. 17,838.

Rao Hamirsinghji of Pol died on the 24th October 1889 and was succeeded by his eldest son Prathisinghji, a minor. The estate has been placed under Agency management during the minority.

*Prempur, Mahi Kantha Agency.*—Area 20·5 square miles; population 2,572; revenue Rs. 4,035.

Thakur Surajmalji of Prempur died on the 14th December 1892 and was succeeded by his eldest son Daulatsinghji, aged 17 years.

*Rajkot, Kathiawar Agency.*—Area 281·71 square miles; population 49,938; revenue Rs. 2,86,540.

Thakur Sahib Bavaji of Rajkot died on the 16th April 1890 and was succeeded by his eldest son Kumar Shri Lakhaji, aged 6 years. The appointment of a Deputy Collector as Administrator of the State during the minority has been sanctioned.

*Rajpur, Rewa Kantha Agency.*—Area 1 square mile; population 152; revenue Rs. 600.

SUCCESSIONS IN  
NATIVE STATES  
Bombay.

Thakur Sursingh Shivasingh of this estate died on the 23rd April 1889 and was succeeded by his son Himatsingh, aged 10 years. During the new Thakur's minority the estate is being managed by the Japtidar at Sihora, under the supervision of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

*Satham̄a, Mahi Kantha Agency.*—Area 20 square miles; population 4,797; revenue Rs. 8,121.

Thakur Ajabsinghji of Sathambā died on the 22nd January 1890 and was succeeded by his eldest son Vajesingh.

*Vadagam, Mahi Kantha Agency.*—Area 35 square miles; population 3,929; revenue Rs. 11,728.

Thakur Rajsinghji Jalamsinghji of Vadagam died on the 13th November 1892 and was succeeded by his nephew Gulabsinghji.

*Warsora, Mahi Kantha Agency.*—Area 15 square miles; population 4,122; revenue Rs. 16,132.

Kishorsinghji, Thakur of Warsora, died on the 31st December 1891, and was succeeded by his eldest son Surajmalji.

*Agra Barkhera (Bhopal Agency).*—Population 7,406; revenue Rs. 7,000.

Balwant Singh, Thakur of Agra Barkhera, died in December 1891. His son Baldeo Singh succeeded to the estate.

*Ali Rajpur (Bhopawar Agency).*—Area 836 square miles; population 70,091; revenue Rs. 85,000.

Rana Vijai Singh, of Ali Rajpur, died in August 1890. The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, selected Partab Singh, of Sondwa, cousin of the late Chief, as his successor. At the same time it was intimated that as there had been no heirs, either direct or adopted, the State had become liable to be treated as an escheat, and that Partab Singh succeeded in virtue of his selection for that purpose by the Government of India, and not on account of any relationship, natural or artificial, to the late Chief. A claim to the Chiefship, which was advanced by the Dharampur family, was rejected.

*Bakhtgarh (Bhopawar Agency).*—Population 10,826; revenue Rs. 60,000.

Pratab Singh, Thakur of Bakhtgarh, died in June 1892, without issue. He was succeeded by Sardar Singh, who was adopted from the same family to which the late Thakur himself belonged.

*Banka Pahari (Bundelkhand).*—Area 4½ square miles; population 1,098; revenue Rs. 8,000.

Diwan Sukh Sahib, Jagirdar of Banka Pahari, died in August 1890, and was succeeded by his cousin Kunwar Mihrban Singh, who, though adopted by the late Jagirdar, succeeded not in virtue of that adoption, but as representative of the senior surviving branch of the family descended in direct succession in the male line from an ancestor who was Chief of the jagir.

*Baoni (Bundelkhand).*—Area 117 square miles; population 18,376; revenue Rs. 1,00,000.

Muhammad Husain Khan, Nawab of Baoni, died in June 1893, while on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Simultaneously with the report of the Nawab's death came the news that his infant son and heir, who had accompanied his father, was also dead. The question of a successor to the State has now to be considered, but it has been deferred as the Nawab's widow is reported

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to be *enceinte*. The administration of affairs is meanwhile being carried on under the general political control of the Political Agent, by Muhammad Raza Husain, to whom it was entrusted by the late Nawab on his departure for Mecca.

*Beri (Bundelkhand).*—Area 28 square miles; population 4,521; revenue Rs. 21,000.

Rao Bijai Singh, Jagirdar of Beri, died in October 1892. His son Raghu-raj Singh succeeded him.

*Bhatkheri (Western Malwa Agency).*—Population 2,234; revenue Rs. 25,000.

Rawat Sheo Singh, Thakur of Bhatkheri, died in October 1891. He was succeeded by his son Sajan Singh, a minor.

*Barkhera (Indore Agency).*—Amar Singh, Thakur of Barkhera, died in December 1892. Ram Singh, his son, succeeded him.

*Chhota Barkhera (Bhopawar Agency).*—Population 2,579; revenue Rs. 5,000.

Moti Singh, guaranteed Bhumia of Chhota Barkhera, died in September 1889, and was succeeded by his eldest son Mugat Singh.

*Dewas (Junior Branch).*—Area 134 square miles; population 69,684; revenue Rs. 3,50,000.

Narayan Rao Puar, Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch), died in January 1892, without issue. In accordance with his wishes he was succeeded by his adoptive brother's eldest son Malhar Rao Baba Sahib, a minor. During Malhar Rao's minority the administration is under the special supervision of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

*Dhotria or Bhaissolia (Bhopawar Agency).*—Population 3,039; revenue Rs. 12,000.

Bhum Singh, Thakur of Dhotria, died in 1892. His son Nukar Singh succeeded him.

*Garhi or Bhaissako (Bhopawar Agency).*—Population 824; revenue Rs. 3,000.

Nahar Singh, Bhumia of Garhi, died in November 1890 and was succeeded by his adopted son Raghunath Singh.

*Jaso (Bundelkhand).*—Area 75 square miles; population 8,832; revenue Rs. 14,000.

In January 1889 Chattarpati Singh, Jagirdar of Jaso, died and Jagat Raj, Ubaridar of Raichal, the head of a collateral branch of the family, was chosen as his successor.

*Jigni (Bundelkhand).*—Area  $21\frac{1}{2}$  square miles; population 3,904; revenue Rs. 14,000.

Rao Lachhman Singh, Jagirdar of Jigni, died in April 1892, without heirs. He was succeeded by Bhan Partab Singh *alias* Fatah Singh, who was adopted into the family after the Jagirdar's death with the approval of Government. The claims of certain members of the Panna family, from which the late Jagirdar himself was adopted, were rejected.

*Kalukhera (Western Malwa Agency).*—Population 1,078; revenue Rs. 7,000.

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Bombay.

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Rao Umed Singh, Thakur of Kalukhera, died in July 1893. His eldest son Bijai Singh succeeded him.

*Kamta Rajaula (Bundelkhand).*—Area 4 square miles; population 1,590; revenue Rs. 3,000.

Rao Bharat Parshad, Jagirdar of Kamta Rajaula, died in December 1891. His eldest son Ram Parshad succeeded him.

*Narsingarh (Bhopal Agency).*—Area 720 square miles; population 113,985; revenue Rs. 4,00,000.

Partab Singh, Raja of Narsingarh, died in April 1890 without issue. His uncle Mahtab Singh succeeded him. The claims of Moti Singh, a distant collateral, were rejected.

*Paldeo (Bundelkhand).*—Area 28 square miles; population 9,351; revenue Rs. 20,000.

Anrudh Singh, Jagirdar of Paldeo, died in August 1891. His first cousin, Narayan Das, succeeded him.

*Panna (Bundelkhand).*—Area 2,568 square miles; population 239,052; revenue Rs. 5,00,000.

The sudden death of Rudra Pratab Singh, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Panna, was reported in November 1893. Dewan Lokpal Singh, the late Maharaja's eldest surviving brother, has been recognised as successor to the Chiefship.

*Piplia Nagar (Bhopal Agency).*—Population 638; revenue Rs. 2,000.

Mian Makhdum Bakhsh, half sharer in the village of Piplia Nagar, died in February 1892. His son Raja Mian succeeded him, but died in August 1893. The question of a successor has not yet been submitted to Government.

*Ratlam (Western Malwa Agency).*—Area 929 square miles; population 89,160; revenue Rs. 13,00,000.

Ranjit Singh, Raja of Ratlam, died in January 1893. He was succeeded by his son Sajan Singh, a lad 12 years of age. The management of affairs has been entrusted to Diwan Khan Bahadur Kharshedji Rustamji.

*Sanauda (Jaora State, Western Malwa Agency).*—Kesri Singh, Thakur of Sanauda, died in February 1892. Madho Singh, his son, succeeded him.

*Sheogarh (Western Malwa Agency).*—Thakur Gambhir Singh, of Sheogarh, Ratlam, died in October 1889. His eldest legitimate son Bahadur Singh succeeded him.

*Sirsi (Gwalior Agency).*—Population 4,679.

Diwan Bijai Bahadur Singh, of Sirsi, died in March 1891; he left no sons, but his younger brother Kunwar Mihrban Singh was considered his direct heir and succeeded to the holding.

Central Provinces.

*Bastar.*—Area 13,062 square miles; population 310,884; revenue Rs. 1,68,268.

Raja Bhairam Deo, Chief of Bastar, died in July 1891. His son Rudra Pratap Deo, a minor, succeeded him. The State is under direct management during the Chief's minority, with the late Diwan as Superintendent.

*Kawardha.*—Area 798 square miles; population 91,813; revenue Rs. 92,936.

Rajpal Singh, Thakur of Kawardha, died in December 1891 without issue. Kritpal Singh, the late Chief's nephew and a minor was recognised as his suc-

cessor. The State which was under management at the time continues so until Kritpal Singh comes of age.

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Central Provinces.

*Khairagarh*.—Area 931 square miles; population 181,184; revenue Rs. 1,63,021.

Raja Kanhaya Lal, Chief of Khairagarh, died in November 1893. His son Kamal Narayan Singh succeeded him.

*Raigarh*.—Area 1,486 square miles; population 168,525; revenue Rs. 83,178.

Raja Ghansyam Singh, Chief of Raigarh, died in January 1890. Lal Bhup Deo Singh, his eldest son, succeeded him. The management of the State was taken over by Government for ten years in 1885, and it was decided to postpone the installation of the new Chief, a young man of 22 years of age, till that term had expired, as the State was still in debt and the Chief not yet fit for the duties of his position. In May 1893 the Chief Commissioner recommended that Lal Bhup Deo Singh should be installed in November or December following, as the State debts had been paid and the abuses which demanded remedy in 1885 had disappeared. The Government of India accepted the Chief Commissioner's recommendation.

*Sarangarh*.—Area 540 square miles; population 83,210; revenue Rs. 46,968.

Raja Lal Raghubar Singh of Sarangarh died in August 1890 and was succeeded by his son Lal Jawahir Singh, a minor. The State has been under British management since 1878, and this arrangement continues during the minority of the present Chief.

*Sonpur*.—Area 906 square miles; population 195,245; revenue Rs. 76,346.

Raja Niladhar Singh Deo Bahadur, Chief of Sonpur, died in September 1891. Pratap Rudra Singh Deo, his eldest son, succeeded him.

*Sandur*.—Area 161 square miles; population 11,388; revenue Rs. 42,000. Madras

Raja Ram Chandra Vithala Rao died on the 3rd of December 1892 and was succeeded by his infant son Rao Sahib Venkata Rao. Bala Sahib, the uncle of the infant Raja, has been appointed to manage the affairs of the State during Raja Venkata Rao's minority.

*Benares*.—The area of the family domains of the Raja of Benares (Pargana Gangapur in the Benares District and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur District) is 983 square miles. Population 448,274. Rental Rs. 9,51,711, out of which Rs. 3,13,379 are paid as revenue to the British Government. North-Western Provinces

Maharaja Sir Ishwari Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Benares, died in June 1889, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Prabhu Narayan Singh.

*Rampur*.—Area 941 square miles. Population 541,914. Revenue Rs. 30,00,000.

Nawab Mustak Ali Khan of Rampur died in February 1889. His son Hamid Ali Khan, a lad of fourteen years of age, succeeded to the masnad. The old State Council has been constituted a Council of Regency, with a President and Vice-President, to manage the affairs of the State during its Chief's minority.\*

*Bilaspur*.—Area 451 square miles; population 91,760; revenue Rs. 1,00,000. Punjab

His Highness Raja Amar Chand of Bilaspur died on the 3rd February 1889

\* A further narrative regarding this State will be found on page 24.

SUCCESSIONS IN  
NATIVE STATES.  
Punjab

and was succeeded by his son Bije Chand, then a minor aged 17 years. During his minority the affairs of the State are being conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three members acting in all matters of importance under the Superintendent of Hill States.

*Mangal*.—Area 14 square miles; population 1,091; revenue Rs. 700.

Rana Jit Singh of the Hill State of Mangal died on the 26th May 1892 and was succeeded by his eldest son Tilok Singh.

Rajputana.

*Alwar*.—Area 3,144 square miles; population 767,786; revenue Rs. 26,58,792.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Mangal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Alwar, died on the 22nd May 1892, and was succeeded by his only son Maharaj Kunwar Jai Singh, a lad about 10 years old. The Council existing at the time of the late Maharaja's death has been strengthened by the appointment of three additional members and entrusted with the administration of affairs during Jai Singh's minority, under the Presidentship of the Political Agent, Alwar.

*Bhartpur*.—Area 1,982 square miles; population 640,303; revenue Rs. 27,13,501.

His Highness Maharaja Birjindar Sawai Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Bhartpur, died on the 12th December 1893. The Maharaja's eldest son Maharaj Kunwar Ram Singh succeeds to the Chiefship.

*Bundi*.—Area 2,220 square miles; population 295,675; revenue Rs. 8,00,000.

His Highness Maharao Raja Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., of Bundi, died on the 28th March 1889, and was succeeded by his eldest son Maharaj Kunwar Raghubir Singh.

*Chavandia Jagir (Ajmere District)*.—Gokalpuri, the Gosain of the Chavandia Jagir, the revenue assessment of which is nearly Rs. 1,555 per annum, died about August 1888. There were two claimants to the jagir—Hardeopuri and Jagannathpuri, disciples of the late Gosain. The latter's succession was recommended by the local authorities, and this was sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1890.

*Jaisalmir*.—Area 16,062 square miles; population 115,701; revenue Rs. 1,58,700.

His Highness Maharawal Bairi Sal, of Jaisalmir, died on the 10th March 1891 without issue and was succeeded by his second cousin Sham Singh, a boy of five years, whose adoption by the late Chief's widows was confirmed by the Government of India. Sham Singh assumed the name of Salivahan on his succession, and a Diwan and a Council have been appointed to administer affairs during his minority, subject to the guidance of the Resident at Jodhpur as Superintendent of the State.

*Kota*.—Area 3,784 square miles; population 526,267; revenue Rs. 24,00,000.

His Highness Maharao Shatru Sal Singh, of Kota, died on the 11th June 1889 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Umed Singh, a lad 16 years old. He attained the age of 19 years on the 5th September 1892 and was installed as Chief of Kota on the 21st December 1892, shortly after his marriage.

*Lawa*.—Area 19 square miles; population 3,360; revenue Rs. 4,500.

Thakur Dhirat Singh, of Lawa, died on the 27th May 1892 and was succeeded in the Thakurship by his nephew Mangal Singh. Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

*Partabgarh*.—Area 886 square miles; population 87,975; revenue Rs. 2,67,640.

His Highness Maharawat Udai Singh, of Partabgarh, died on the 15th February 1890. As he left no legitimate issue, and had not adopted a successor, his next-of-kin, Maharaj Raghunath Singh, was appointed to succeed to the gadi.

*Rajgarh Estate (Ajmere District)*.—Revenue Rs. 4,500.

Raja Debi Singh, to whom the Rajgarh estate was granted in perpetuity in 1873, died without a male issue on the 19th April 1889, and was succeeded by Chandra Singh, a distant connexion.

*Sakrani Estate (Ajmere District)*.—Thakur Udai Singh, Istamrardar of Sakrani, the income of which is Rs. 3,000 per annum and the Government revenue Rs. 1,032-12-0, died on the 16th August 1890 without any heir, real or adopted. The succession of Raj Singh, the next-of-kin to the deceased Thakur, was recommended by the local authorities and was sanctioned in July 1891.

#### THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT.

The following Note on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has been kindly furnished by the Hon'ble Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D., General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

About 40 years ago, the Thagi and Dakaiti Department completed the work for which it was chiefly instituted—the extermination of the Thugs. Since then it has been engaged in dealing with the crime of dacoity in Hyderabad and the Native States of Central India and Rajputana, and, for this purpose, has followed the procedure so successfully employed against the Thugs. For some years it has been evident to Political Officers and those acquainted with the working of the Department that, however successful the old procedure might have been against a highly organised body of criminals like the Thugs, it was too antiquated and too slow for dealing with current dacoity.

In view of the opposition which the working of the Department had created, it appeared advisable to examine the necessity for maintaining it as a separate Department. This enquiry has shown that it is necessary, in the interests of the Native States, as well as that of the British Government, to maintain a Special Agency for dealing with organised crime and for controlling criminal tribes and wandering criminals. Taking advantage of a change in the appointment of General Superintendent, it was decided to attempt a reorganisation of the Department. This has been completed for Rajputana and Central India, the Secretary of State's sanction to the change having been accorded in October 1893; and a scheme, on similar lines, for Hyderabad is now under consideration.

The leading features of the new organisation are—

- (a) An arrangement by which the services of all Political Officers are utilised for the control of departmental operations.
- (b) The employment of special police officers for dealing with current dacoity.

Thagi and Dakaiti  
Department

- (c) The amalgamation of the Moghia Department with the Thagi Department, and the adoption of latest methods for settling criminal tribes and for identifying and controlling wandering criminals.

The great prevalence of dacoity in Central India and its outbreak in a very aggravated form in Bundelkhand and Bhopal had offered opportunities for testing the proposed reorganisation of the Department. Special operations were organised in 1892, and the results have been remarkable. All the Bundelkhand dakaitis have been accounted for, and two large bands in Bhopal have been captured. The Department is now engaged in special operations against important gangs of dakaitis which are troubling Gwalior and the neighbouring Native States and British districts.

Special Branch

The machinery of the Department known as the Special Branch which was created in 1887 for the purpose of acquiring secret and political intelligence throughout the Empire, and which is attached to the head-quarters of each Local Government and of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department as representing the Government of India, has been actively engaged during the whole period under review in collecting information on the following subjects :—

- (a) Political movements, sects, leaders and publications.
- (b) Religious sects and changes in doctrine and practice having a political significance.
- (c) Criminals and wandering gangs, suspicious characters and foreigners.
- (d) Popular feelings and rumours, especially those disturbing the public peace.
- (e) Religious excitements, comments on laws and Government measures.
- (f) Illicit trade in arms and ammunition.
- (g) Recruiting.
- (h) Affairs on the Frontier and in Native States.
- (i) Constitution, objects and proceedings of Native Societies.

This information is now carefully recorded every week in a printed Secret Abstract, and is available for immediate reference. The great value of this new Department to the Government has been demonstrated by recent events, and it is now clear that it would have been impossible, without its aid, to obtain the complete history which the Government possesses of the various popular and religious movements that have become such a prominent feature in the progress of this country, and which are now, and will be in the future, the cause of grave anxiety to the Government.

Much still remains to be done in regard to the organisation of the Special Branch. Some Local Governments have not yet fully realized its great importance, but a distinct advance has been made in most provinces; and as the value of the Department is becoming more generally recognised, its efficiency is being steadily improved. The appointment of specially qualified full-time Police officers to direct local Special Branches is becoming the rule.

Some of the more important questions in which the Department has demonstrated its usefulness are the Dalip Singh intrigues, the Kashmir complications, the organisation and teachings of the Arya Somaj and other Hindu religious sects—the anti-kine-killing agitation which is the outcome of this religious revival, and by which Hindu missionaries of all sects are striving to

obtain influence over the more ignorant classes of their co-religionists; the revival in the Muhammadan religious world as shown by the embittered differences between Sunnis and Shihs, and the anxiety to make European converts in India and in England; the Congress movement and its aims and objects; the thefts of Government arms and their disposal to Native Chiefs. It has also been of great service in exposing and checking the designs of European and Native adventurers and swindlers who have hitherto made it their business to exploit the Native States. For this purpose a complete record of each swindler is circulated to all Political Officers, and they are thus placed in a position to warn the Native Chiefs and put them on their guard.

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Thagi and Dakaiti  
Department





## APPENDIX A.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, DATED THE 3RD DECEMBER 1893.

I took advantage of my Burmese tour in order to discuss the question of the Burmo-Chinese frontier, or that portion of it which borders on the Bhamo district, very thoroughly with the Chief Commissioner and some of the principal officers of the local Government. The discussion had special reference to the proposed boundary line described in the Foreign Office memorandum dated the 19th September 1893.

I.—The Chief Commissioner and the local officers had the strongest objections to that part of the memorandum line which leaves Hobday's line at Sabupum and ends at Bumra Shikong (otherwise Pumlongpum). They objected to the diversion of the frontier, on the ground that—

- (1) The tract which would thereby be transferred to China was not Chinese and had never been administered by China. It was urged that even Hobday's line was so drawn as to give to China a large area to which she had no just claim. The most westerly Chinese villages are those marked in the sketch map, which formed the 5th enclosure of our Secret despatch No. 113, dated the 6th June 1893, as Meungtien, Sinyen, and Singyai, and in point of fact the frontier ought, instead of following Hobday's line, to have been drawn considerably to the east of it.
- (2) If the memorandum line be accepted, the result will be to transfer Sima and several adjoining villages to the Chinese. We had succeeded by a series of difficult military operations in subjugating the Sima Kachins, and the evacuation of the post now held by us could not fail to discredit us and greatly to impair our power in this neighbourhood. The Kachins in this neighbourhood have accepted our authority and are paying tribute to our officers. They are well aware that we lost heavily at Sima, and they will certainly regard its surrender as conclusive proof of our inability to hold our own.
- (3) There is no reason whatever for supposing that this hill tract, if handed over to the Chinese, would be efficiently policed by them. It would assuredly relapse into its former lawless and turbulent condition, which rendered it a menace and an embarrassment to our settled tracts.
- (4) By advancing the Chinese frontier so far westwards we should bring the Chinese down to the foot of the hills, and thereby provide, within a few miles of the Irrawaddy, an asylum for dacoits and other criminals. Experience has shown that the Yunnan officials are both unwilling and unable to co-operate effectually with us in arresting criminals and breaking up dacoit gangs.

The Hobday line, although it is admittedly unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it divides the Kumlao tract and ignores tribal limits, would, in the opinion of Mr. Fryer and his officers, certainly be more satisfactory than the memorandum line, but the proper settlement of the question was, in their opinion, to be found in the demarcation of a new line to the east of Hobday's.

I pointed out that the latter proposal was not one which was likely to be entertained by Her Majesty's Government. The correspondence showed that Hobday's line, although originally laid down merely as an approximation, had evidently come to be regarded as indicating the maximum which we could possibly claim at this point, and had been apparently discussed upon this assumption with the Chinese representative in London. The question seemed to be not whether we could move the line further to the east, but whether a new line further to the west could not be drawn in such a manner as to avoid a needless sub-division of tribal territory.

After considerable discussion the new line described on the margin was proposed by the

From Sabupum through Shatrungpum to Namienkupum; from Namienkupum the Tabakkha to the Nantabet; the Nantabet itself to the point of confluence with the Paknoikha; the Paknoikha to its source at Talangpum near Bumra Shikong. On the ridge at the latter point the line will rejoin the "memorandum line."

local officers. It runs between the "Hobday" and the "memorandum" lines and has the great advantage, first, of retaining Sima, and, secondly, of following well-known tribal boundaries. It will give to the Chinese about 170 square miles of territory less than they would have obtained

by the adoption of the memorandum line, but it leaves them in possession of the whole of the Khownakha valley.

II.—The representatives of the local Government were prepared to accept the memorandum line below Bumra Shikong and as far as the Taping, but it was pointed out that the line as drawn would give to the Chinese a number of Burmese villages to which they had no possible claim.

III.—We have in the 8th paragraph of our Secret despatch No. 113, dated the 6th June, proposed that the line from the Taping to the Shweli should be drawn so as to give to us the small triangle lying immediately to the west of Namkham between the Namwan and the Nammak rivers, and the Chief Commissioner pressed very strongly the importance of obtaining the Namwan line as our boundary. This triangle measures about 7 miles each way. It includes both Burmese and Chinese villages, but it is admittedly more Chinese than Burmese. It is, however, most desirable that we should possess it. Bhamo depends upon Namkham for its supplies, and both the direct trade routes from Namkham to Bhamo intersect the triangle. It will be impossible to control these routes if they run for a few miles through Chinese territory. The line of the Namwan offers obvious advantages as affording a clear, continuous and intelligible frontier at this point, and the Chief Commissioner expressed his hope that it would be found possible to follow that river as far as its junction with the Shweli, instead of diverting the line to the Nammak in the manner indicated on the sketch map above cited.

I am satisfied that the local officers are right in attaching much importance to this small concession. It should be remembered that the Hobday line stops at latitude  $24^{\circ}$ , and that the extension of the line shown on some of the maps and drawn so as to give the greater part of the triangle to China forms no part of the Hobday line. The line which is drawn on the sketch map referred to, from latitude  $24^{\circ}$  N. down to the Shweli river, purports to show the limit of Burmese occupation as described in the Burma statement of evidence. It thus places within Burmese limits the three villages of Manksawn, Kun Hking and Kawnglawng, and assigns the rest of the triangle to China.

IV.—From the junction of the Namwan and the Shweli, the line would follow the Shweli, running along its southern branch where it divides. It would thus give the loop included between the two branches to China. This would be a material concession, as a considerable number of Burmese villages lie within the loop.

V.—In order to facilitate the acceptance of the above proposals by China, the Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion that it

\* *Vide* Foreign Office letter to the India Office, dated 14th September 1893.

would be worth while to accept the Chinese Minister's proposal\* that the line north of  $25^{\circ} 30'$  should, after being extended in a northerly direction as far as the 'Nmaikha river, follow the course of that river as far as  $26^{\circ} 30'$ . North of  $26^{\circ} 30'$  the line would remain undefined. So little is known of the upper waters of the 'Nmaikha that it would not be safe to accept it as the frontier throughout its length.

It will be within the Secretary of State's recollection that in my telegram of the 16th September 1893 I strongly deprecated the admission of the Chinese into the valley of the 'Nmaikha, and I am still of opinion that, in order to avoid complications which may arise hereafter, it would have been better that the frontier line north of  $25^{\circ} 30'$  should be extended from the conical peak at which Hobday's line commences in such a manner as to follow the watershed between the 'Nmaikha and the Salween rivers. My discussions with the officials of the local Government lead me, however, to believe that the objections to admitting the Chinese into the valley of the 'Nmaikha are less than I had supposed. The upper valley of the 'Nmaikha is remote and inaccessible and the river is not believed to be navigable except perhaps for small boats. Be this as it may, I am satisfied that the objections to the surrender of Sima and to leaving the Chinese in possession of the small triangle between the Namwan and the Nammak are so great that it would be worth while to make this sacrifice in order to obviate them.

VI.—I should have been glad if we had found it possible to recommend a re-adjustment of the frontier line which might have had the effect of transferring to the Chinese the two frontier gates, the position of which they have lately endeavoured to point out to us. It is evident, for reasons which are not the less entitled to weight because they are mainly sentimental, that they attach considerable importance to the possession of these gates, which were no doubt at one time frontier posts in Chinese occupation. The two gates of which the ruins have been pointed out by the Chinese deputies are, however, unfortunately so situated that their retrocession could not fail to be productive of the most inconvenient results. One of these gates, believed by the Chinese to be Huchu (Huku), is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the east of Karwan or Pônkan, and the other, believed to be the Tienma gate, is close to Mawsui. Both of them are within country which was up to the time of the annexation undoubtedly administered by Burma, and which we have been administering for some time; country in which, on the other hand, China has certainly exercised no authority for more than 100 years. No re-arrangement of the frontier made in such a way as to surrender these two reputed gates would be practically possible. It is to be hoped that no encouragement will be given by Her Majesty's Government to the Chinese claim to these gates.

VII.—I have purposely in this note avoided any reference to other portions of the frontier and to the large concessions which have been already offered to China in Kokang, Wanting, Kenghung, and Mônglem, although it would not be difficult to show that, taken in the aggregate, the terms which we have offered, and are now offering, are liberal almost to the point of extravagance. I may, however, be allowed to express my earnest hope that the proposal now made will be treated as a whole, and that the Chinese may be given to understand that it is to be refused or accepted as it stands. It has been too much the custom, when a "give-and-take" boundary line has been proposed by the Government of India, to regard that Government as irrevocably committed to any concessions which it may have offered, and to lose sight of the *quid pro quo* which it was sought to obtain by offering them. In this instance I should strongly deprecate the admission of the Chinese to the 'Nmaikha, the cession of territory in the Khownakha valley and elsewhere; or the surrender of the loop between the two branches of the Shweli river, except in return for the cession of the triangle referred to in No. III, and the withdrawal of all objections to our retention of Sima.

I am glad to have this opportunity of saying that while I found the Chief Commissioner and his officials naturally tenacious of what they regard as the rights of their province, and unwilling to surrender them except under protest, I found them also willing and anxious to facilitate by every means in their power such a settlement as Her Majesty's Government evidently desire to effect.

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## APPENDIX B.

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Agreement between His Highness AMIR ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN, G.C.S.I., Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, on the one part, and Sir HENRY MORTIMER DURAND, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, representing the Government of India, on the other part.

Whereas the British Government has represented to His Highness the Amir that the Russian Government presses for the literal fulfilment of the Agreement of 1873 between Russia and England by which it was decided that the river Oxus should form the northern boundary of Afghanistan from Lake Victoria (Wood's Lake) or Sarikul on the east to the junction of the Kokcha with the Oxus, and whereas the British Government considers itself bound to abide by the terms of this agreement, if the Russian Government equally abides by them, His Highness Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, G.C.S.I., Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, wishing to show his friendship to the British Government and his readiness to accept their advice in matters affecting his relations with Foreign Powers, hereby agrees that he will evacuate all the districts held by him to the north of this portion of the Oxus on the clear understanding that all the districts lying to the south of this portion of the Oxus, and not now in his possession, be handed over to him in exchange. And Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, hereby declares on the part of the British Government that the transfer to His Highness the Amir of the said districts lying to the south of the Oxus is an essential part of this transaction, and undertakes that arrangements will be made with the Russian Government to carry out the transfer of the said lands to the north and south of the Oxus. .

KABUL, }  
12th November 1893. }

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND.

12th November 1893.—(2nd }  
Jamadi-ul-awal 1311.) }

(Sd.) AMIR ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN.

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## APPENDIX C.

Agreement between His Highness AMIR ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN, G.C.S.I., Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, on the one part, and Sir HENRY MORTIMER DURAND, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, representing the Government of India, on the other part.

Whereas certain questions have arisen regarding the frontier of Afghanistan on the side of India, and whereas both His Highness the Amir and the Government of India are desirous of settling these questions by a friendly understanding, and of fixing the limit of their respective spheres of influence, so that for the future there may be no difference of opinion on the subject between the allied Governments, it is hereby agreed as follows :—

- (1) The eastern and southern frontier of His Highness's dominions, from Wakhan to the Persian border, shall follow the line shown in the map attached to this agreement.
- (2) The Government of India will at no time exercise interference in the territories lying beyond this line on the side of Afghanistan, and His Highness the Amir will at no time exercise interference in the territories lying beyond this line on the side of India.
- (3) The British Government thus agrees to His Highness the Amir retaining Asmar and the valley above it, as far as Chanak. His Highness agrees on the other hand that he will at no time exercise interference in Swat, Bajaur or Chitral, including the Arnawai or Bashgal valley. The British Government also agrees to leave to His Highness the Birmal tract as shown in the detailed map already given to His Highness, who relinquishes his claim to the rest of the Waziri country and Dawar. His Highness also relinquishes his claim to Chageh.
- (4) The frontier line will hereafter be laid down in detail and demarcated, wherever this may be practicable and desirable, by Joint British and Afghan Commissioners, whose object will be to arrive by mutual understanding at a boundary which shall adhere with the greatest possible exactness to the line shown in the map attached to this agreement, having due regard to the existing local rights of villages adjoining the frontier.
- (5) With reference to the question of Chaman, the Amir withdraws his objection to the new British Cantonment and concedes to the British Government the rights purchased by him in the Sirkai Til'eraï water. At this part of the frontier the line will be drawn as follows :—

From the crest of the Khwaja Amran range near the Psha Kotal, which remains in British territory, the line will run in such a direction as to leave Murgha Chaman and the Sharobo spring to Afghanistan, and to pass half way between the New Chaman Fort and the Afghan outpost known locally as Lashkar Dand. The line will then pass half way between the railway station and the hill known as the Mian Baldak, and, turning southwards, will rejoin the Khwaja Amran range, leaving the Gwasha Post in British territory, and the road to Shorawak to the west and south of Gwasha in Afghanistan. The British Government will not exercise any interference within half a mile of the road.

- (6) The above articles of agreement are regarded by the Government of India and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan as a full and satisfactory settlement of all the principal differences of opinion which have arisen between them in regard to the frontier; and both the Government of India and His Highness the Amir undertake that any differences of detail, such as those which will have to be considered hereafter by the officers appointed to demarcate the boundary line, shall be settled in a friendly spirit, so as to remove for the future as far as possible all causes of doubt and misunderstanding between the two Governments.

- (7) Being fully satisfied of His Highness's good-will to the British Government, and wishing to see Afghanistan independent and strong, the Government of India will raise no objection to the purchase and import by His Highness of munitions of war, and they will themselves grant him some help in this respect. Further, in order to mark their sense of the friendly spirit in which His Highness the Amir has entered into these negotiations, the Government of India undertake to increase by the sum of six lakhs of rupees a year the subsidy of twelve lakhs now granted to His Highness.

KABUL,

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND.

*The 12th November 1893.*

(Sd.) AMIR ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN.

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## APPENDIX D.

*His Highness the Gaekwar's Speech on the opening of the Ajwa Water Works (March 29th, 1892.)*

Though Mr. Lynn rightly places this scheme as one of the earliest I considered, I must allow that chronologically it was my railways that first occupied my thoughts. I am right glad that I have seen 150 miles of railway constructed and can look forward to further progress. It is not only that the public convenience has been consulted, but my scattered dominions are now linked together by the iron road, to the improvement of the administration of the head-quarters of my talukas; these are now tied together: Pattan, Sidhpur, Kheralu, Visnagar, Mehsana, Kalol, Petlad, Baroda, Dabhoi, Sankheda, Karjon, Navsari, Gaudevi and in the near future, as I hope, many other places again.

2. But to-day I put the thought of my railways aside, and joyfully confess that I look upon the Ajwa reservoir and this water scheme as the most important single public work brought to completion since my accession to power.

3. I am well content with your suggestion that the artificial lake should be called the Sayaji Sarowar, and so let it be. But in my mind I shall associate with this work the names of Mr. Playford Reynolds and Mr. Jagannath Sadashiv.

4. The Laxmivilas palace has perhaps cost more, but I cannot strictly place among works of public utility the construction of that richly chiselled pile and of the more cosy Mykarpura palace now encircled by the tasteful gardens we owe to Mr. Goldring. No, it is this gift of pure filtered water that I am most pleased to have bestowed upon the capital. The great domed College, the Countess of Dufferin's Hospital, the School building, whose tower we can discern from here on the bank of the reservoir which my predecessor gave to Baroda, the Chimna Bai Market, which will cover all the space on which we stand, the Museum in the Public Park, the vast public offices which are in contemplation,—all these monuments of my friend Mr. Chisolm's skill are works of utility and adornment to Baroda, and will be revealed to us as one harmonious whole when after solving our next great difficulty—the proper conservancy of the city—we shall rapidly widen and re-adjust our main streets and communications according to plans I have long since matured. But all these to my mind are naught compared with this blessing of pure water, the first requisite of sanitary well-being. Abundance of water, sanitary reform, these are the good things I wished to give my people in profusion. This water scheme is but the foremost instance of what I am doing or hope to do for all the three thousand five hundred towns and villages of the State. Good wells are being provided for all villages which have not yet got them; few in number as such villages are, except where water is quite close to the surface, or where a river flows past the village site, means have been provided from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per 100 of population for the drawing of water from the well, morning and evening, to feed the people and the village cattle. As for sanitation, a great army of scavengers will soon, I trust, be called into existence to be disciplined by special officers. Rupees 8 per 100 of population are to be devoted to the purpose in all villages, while in the market towns I have just doubled the conservancy funds, and I look to the Panchas, my Civil Surgeons, and the newly-created Sanitary Commissioner to see that these funds are turned to good use under the clear and simple rules which, I hope, my people will study.

5. It is the co-operation of my people which I require to gain for them the advantages of physical health. Some simple book-learning, therefore, I wish the masses to acquire, that I may take them into my confidence and partnership. I am all, as you know, for publishing the laws, the regulations, the Acts, the appointments of Government; but will the masses learn to avail themselves of the information? I entertain the hope, however chimerical it may appear. In this city, and in most of the big towns, there are now many schools, some of them advanced. Our Baroda College now teaches up to the first and second B.A. and B.Sc.; in Pattan a High School has been started; institutions have been called into existence for the study of handicrafts, for that of agriculture, for that of law, and even for that of music; books are being compiled and books are being translated. So we do not think of expansion alone. Our one habit of occasionally sending a few selected pupils to Europe there to receive a generous teaching proves that. But I will say that after the multiplication of female schools, there is no measure I have more at heart than the dissemination of primary education among *bond fide* cultivators,—and more especially by gifts and other inducements among the depressed classes of my subjects. I have lately promised to subsidise a

schoolmaster and to aid the school with books, slates, and other necessities for any village which will supply a regular attendance of at least 16 pupils. Let my people take the advantage of this proffer of assistance. I note that within the last two months 128 villages have opened each its little school. The movement is in its infancy. Requests for schools are pouring in. I want and expect to see hundreds of villages put themselves in the way of obtaining elementary instruction.

6. Why? That the masses may learn to help themselves intelligently. It is in order to encourage self-help that I have issued orders intended to give fresh life to the village community, headed by the Patels, assisted by the Panch. The salaries of the Patels throughout the State being uniformly raised and to the village police guards is now apportioned 4 per cent. of the entire revenues paid by the village to Government. I trust that these and some other similar measures, such as the apportionment to each community of a devastation fund, will lead to good government, security, and helpful activity. Remember that Government aid cannot go very far. It depends mainly upon you to turn its assistance to good account.

7. Physical improvement, mental development, the independence of self-help cannot, I am aware, be expected, so long as the State lays upon its subject a crushing taxation. It has, therefore, been my task to reduce the aggregate Government demand, while equalising it as far as possible and spreading its burden over many shoulders, while at the same time simplifying the demand, so that both Government and the tax-payer may know what each man pays and why. This is why I have reduced the tax on Government lands by from 10 to 50 per cent. and more in the great majority of villages now surveyed and settled. This is why I have called on alienated lands to contribute a share of the revenue, granting at the same time to their landlords sanads which make their position more secure than it has hitherto been. This is why I propose to regulate the dues of the non-agricultural community. This is why at one stroke of the pen I wrote off 23 lakhs of arrears due to the State by cultivators. This is why I have patiently heard and brought to a close once for all the thousands of disputes which had been left to simmer for a quarter of a century between Government and my subjects, regarding the rates and tenures of certain lands. We start afresh, my people and I. Each man will now be called on to pay, in accordance with a simple demand, based on clear grounds publicly set forth. Here let me put in a hearty word of thanks to Mr. Elliot for the assistance he has given me in these measures. I repeat that it is my want to take my people into my confidence by publishing the Acts of Government, so that all who wish may read and criticise. I own that recent changes have produced a momentary sense of confusion and disturbance, which I trust will subside as the years go by, giving way to a feeling of general contentment. I own that in many directions Government is still groping for a way to rule wisely. Have patience. Let time show the real value of what is being now done. I assure you that all my energies are being devoted to free and enrich my people and to improve the machinery of the administration. You are aware how within last year export dues have been almost entirely swept away, and the range of import dues is shortly to be greatly restricted, and how many a small import has been abolished. Some of you may also be aware of what I proposed to do to relieve Inamdars and others of their burden of debt. The measure has been lately published. Others again may have noticed the tentative efforts of the State Bank and the freer hand with which tuccavi advances are made. This and other measures are being undertaken to free you, while to enrich you I have caused, and I am causing, great drainage works to be made. I am making an endeavour to conserve our forests, to push on agricultural experiments, to discover what riches, if any, the earth holds for us in her bosom,—in short to utilize within the State the saving from my revenues.

8. As for the machinery of government, I own that in some fear and trembling I am attempting to decentralize and at the same time to supervise. The new Small Cause Court system and the Bench system for civil and criminal cases, the separation of the Judicial from the Executive branch and the Panchayat system are among the efforts I am making to improve and simplify our administration. We stand at the very threshold of reform. The basis of a tolerable administration is the business-like keeping of accounts. We needed improvement in this respect, and perhaps we shall obtain it with Mr. Anna Bhivrao's help, now that we have confessed our shortcomings to Mr. Rajaninath Ray, who has suggested remedies, for which I owe him acknowledgment. But to do better in future we must aim high,—very high. We must use more despatch, summon up more courage, enforce and submit to more discipline cherish more public spirit.

9. Then will the stream of our progress flow smooth and pure and reach all our homes as does this water from Ajwa, which cleanses our lips, fortifies our bodies, and bids our spirit to rejoice.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

## APPENDIX E.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 22nd October 1892.***Programme of the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Hyderabad.**

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive at the Hyderabad station, by special train, at 4-30 P M., Thursday, the 3rd November.

His Highness the Nizam's Minister and the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad will meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Lingampalli station,\* and will accompany His Excellency to Hyderabad, their carriages being attached to the Viceregal train.

At Hyderabad a Guard-of-Honour, furnished by His Highness the Nizam's Regular troops, will be drawn up on the platform, and a royal salute of 31 guns will be fired by a battery of the same force on the entrance of the train into the station.

His Excellency will be received on the platform by His Highness the Nizam with the principal officers of the Hyderabad State, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Major-General Commanding the Secunderabad District, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, with their Staff, and such officers and persons as may be invited to be present on the occasion.

His Highness the Nizam will accompany His Excellency to the Chudderghat Residency.

A second Guard-of-Honour of His Highness the Nizam's Regular troops will be drawn up outside the railway station, and will salute as His Excellency passes.

The road to the Residency will be lined by His Highness' troops.

His Excellency will be escorted to the Residency by British Cavalry, and will be received on arrival by a Guard-of-Honour furnished by a British regiment. Royal salutes will be fired at Secunderabad and Chuddeighat.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM WILL BE WORN, EXCEPT BY OFFICERS IN HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE VICEROY'S SUITE.

**CEREMONY OF MIZAJ-PURSI.**

On Friday, the 4th November 1892, at 9 A.M., four of His Highness' principal officers will call at the Residency to enquire after His Excellency's health.

They will be received by the Foreign Secretary,† the Military Secretary, and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp. At parting the Foreign Secretary will give *attar* and *pan*.

UNDRESS UNIFORM WILL BE WORN.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

\* As His Excellency travels rapidly, the ceremony of the meeting between His Excellency and the Nizam on the border of Hyderabad territory will be omitted. The Minister is also excused from meeting His Excellency on the border of the Nizam's territory.

† The Officer on special duty represented the Foreign Secretary on this occasion.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 22nd October 1892.*

Programme of the reception of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I.,  
by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Hyderabad.

At 11 A.M., on Friday, the 4th November 1892, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will receive a visit from His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad at the Residency.

The General Officer Commanding the Secunderabad District and the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, with their Staff, will be present.

His Highness will be attended by His Minister and the principal nobles and officers of the State, not exceeding 12 in number.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Officer on special duty in the Foreign Department, and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will go to the Nizam's Palace at 10-30 A.M., to escort His Highness to the Residency.

The Resident at Hyderabad and an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy will receive the Nizam as he alights from his carriage, and at the top of the steps His Highness will be met by the Foreign Secretary, who will conduct him to His Excellency's presence.

The Viceroy and Governor-General will receive His Highness at the edge of the carpet, and will conduct him to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Nizam will sit the Resident at Hyderabad, and beyond him, His Highness' Minister and the nobles and officers in attendance on His Highness, according to their rank. The Resident's Staff and officers attached to the Residency will sit behind the Resident.

On the left of the Viceroy and Governor-General will be seated the Foreign Secretary, the Major-General Commanding the Secunderabad District, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Officer on special duty in the Foreign Department, His Excellency's Personal Staff and the Military Staff.

After a short conversation the Nizam's Minister and the principal nobles and officers of the State will be presented by the Resident, and will offer *nazars* of five gold-mohars each, which will be touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview *attar* and *pan* will be given to the Nizam by the Viceroy and Governor-General. The Foreign Secretary will give *attar* and *pan* to the Minister and three principal nobles, and the Officer on special duty in the Foreign Department to the others.

The ceremonies at the Nizam's departure will be the same as those observed at His Highness' arrival.

His Highness will be escorted to and from the Residency by a party of his own Cavalry.

During the interview a band will play outside the Residency.

A Guard-of-Honour, furnished by a British regiment, will be drawn up in front of the Residency, and will salute His Highness on arrival and departure. The entrance road to the Residency will be lined by Cavalry.

A salute of 21 guns will be fired on the arrival and departure of the Nizam.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM WILL BE WORN, EXCEPT BY OFFICERS IN HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE VICEROY'S SUITE.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

[ CONFIDENTIAL. ]

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 22nd October 1892.*

Programme of the return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S I., at Hyderabad.

At 3-15 P.M., on Friday, the 4th November 1892, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will return the visit of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

A deputation, consisting of the four principal officers of the Hyderabad State, will wait on the Viceroy and Governor-General at His Excellency's residence, at 2-50 P.M., precisely, for the purpose of conducting His Excellency to the Nizam's Palace.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave the Residency at 3 P.M., under a royal salute of 31 guns fired by a battery of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and will be attended by the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Officer on special duty in the Foreign Department, and His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The Major-General Commanding the Secunderabad District and the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, with their Staff, will be present.

The Nizam, accompanied by the Resident at Hyderabad, will receive the Viceroy and Governor-General as His Excellency alights from his carriage, and will conduct him to the Darbar Hall and to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Viceroy and Governor-General will sit the Foreign Secretary, the Major-General Commanding the Secunderabad District, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Officer on special duty in the Foreign Department, His Excellency's Personal Staff and the Military Staff.

On the left of the Nizam will sit the Resident at Hyderabad, and beyond him, His Highness' Minister and the nobles and officers in attendance on His Highness, according to their rank. The Resident's Staff and officers attached to the Residency will sit behind the Resident.

The Minister, nobles, and officers of the State will be presented to His Excellency by the Resident, and will offer *nazars* of five gold-mohars each, which will be touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview *attar* and *pān* will be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, to the Foreign Secretary and to the Resident by the Nizam, and by His Highness' Minister to the other British officers present.

The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival will be repeated at His Excellency's departure.

A Guard-of-Honour of the Nizam's troops will be drawn up in front of the Nizam's Palace, and will salute on the arrival and departure of the Viceroy and Governor-General, and a royal salute of 31 guns will be fired on His Excellency's arrival and departure. The entrance to the Nizam's Palace will be lined by His Highness' troops.

His Excellency will be escorted from and to the Residency by a party of Horse Artillery, a wing of a regiment of British Cavalry, and a wing of a regiment of Native Cavalry.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM WILL BE WORN, EXCEPT BY OFFICERS IN HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SUITE.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 22nd October 1892.*

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**Programme of the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General from  
Hyderabad.**

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His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Chudderghat station, by special train, at 9-15 P.M. on Tuesday, the 8th November 1892. His Excellency's departure will be private. A royal salute of 31 guns will be fired after sunrise on the following morning.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,  
*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

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## APPENDIX F.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 6th November 1890.*

Public Darbar at Agra for the Reception, by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, of Native Nobles and Gentlemen of the Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions.

On Monday, the 24th November 1890, at 3 p.m., His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Public Darbar, in the Viceregal Camp at Agra, for the reception of Native Nobles and Gentlemen of the Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions.

Civil and Military Officers of Government are invited to be present.

The Darbar will be attended by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by the undermentioned Ruling Chiefs:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Karauli,

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur, G.C.S.I.,

His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur,

and by Nawab Safdar Ali Khan, President of the Council of Regency of the Rampur State.

*Arrivals.*—The Native Darbaris will arrive between the hours of 1 and 2-30 p.m., and will be shown to their seats by officers appointed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

British Officers, Civil and Military, and such non-official European Gentlemen as may be specially invited, should be seated by 2-30 p.m.

Nawab Safdar Ali Khan, with 2 attendants, will arrive at 2-25 p.m., and will be received on alighting by the Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department,\* who will conduct him to his seat.

The Ruling Chiefs, with their attendants, will arrive under salutes at the times specified below against their names:—

His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur (8 attendants) 2-30 p.m. Salute 15 guns.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur,

G.C.S.I. . . . . (son and 9 „ ) 2-35 „ „ 19 „

His Highness the Maharaja of Karauli (9 „ ) 2-40 „ „ 17 „

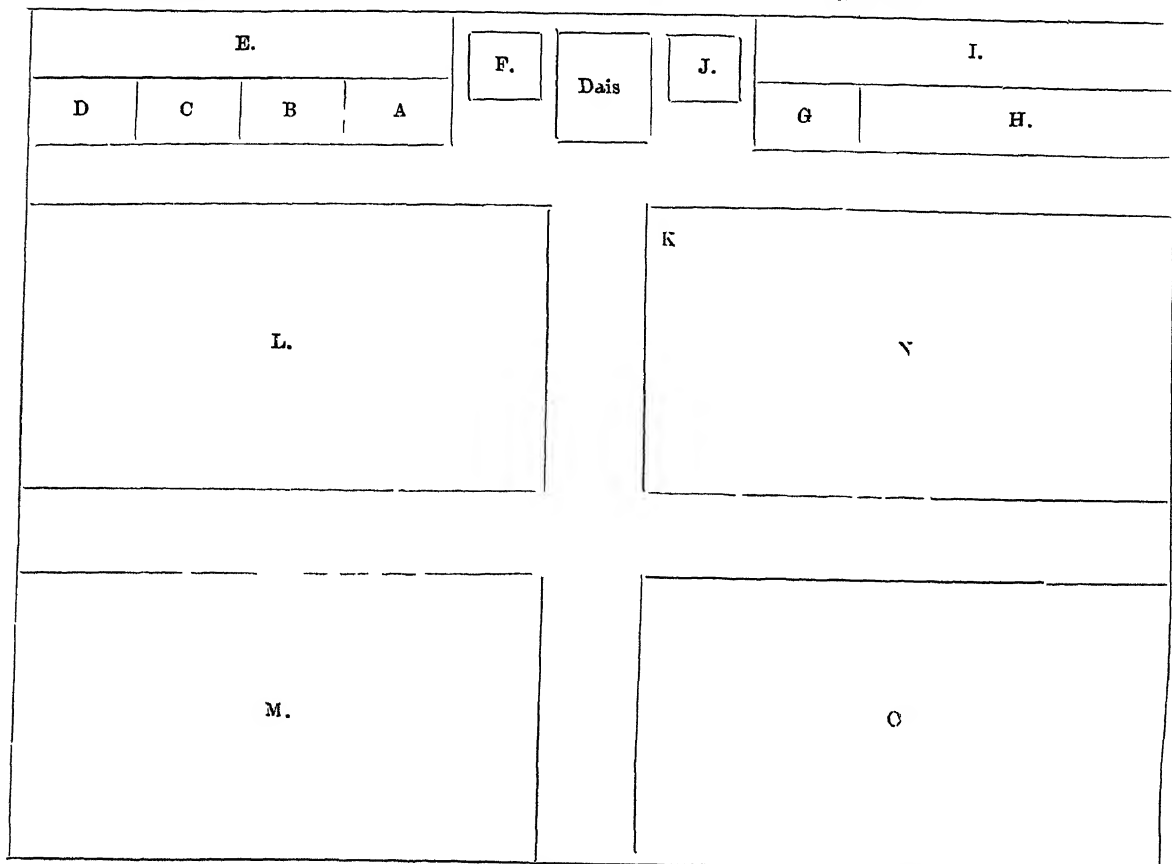
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, attended by his staff, will arrive, under the salute of his rank, at 2-50 p.m.

The Ruling Chiefs and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be received on alighting by the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department and an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, who will conduct them to their seats.

\* Representing the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.



*Arrangement of seats.*—The seats in the Darbar will be arranged as follows :—



*On the right of the Viceroy.*

- A. His Highness the Maharaja of Karauli.
- B. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur, G.C.S.I.
- C. His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.
- D. Nawab Safdar Ali Khan.
- E. Attendants of the Ruling Chiefs and of Nawab Safdar Ali Khan.
- F. The Foreign Secretary.

*On the left of the Viceroy.*

- G. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- H. The Guests of His Excellency the Viceroy and of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
- I. The Personal Staff.
- J. The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces

*In front of Dais.*

- K. (On the extreme right of the second row in block N.) The Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.
- Blocks L. M. and O. Native Darbaris, Native Civil Officials, and Native Commissioned Officers of the Army.
- Block N. European Civil and Military Officers, Non-official European Gentlemen, Press Correspondents, etc.

*Arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will enter the Darbar tent at 3 p.m., attended by the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries and His Excellency's Personal Staff.

As the Viceroy enters the Darbar tent a royal salute of 31 guns will be fired, the troops will present arms, and the band in attendance will play the National Anthem. All present in Darbar will rise and remain standing until His Excellency shall have taken his seat on the throne.

*Presentations in Darbar*.—The Darbaris, each of whom should be furnished with a card on which his name is legibly written, will be presented successively to His Excellency, in the order of their precedence, by the District Officers. They will each offer a *nazar* of one gold-mohar, which will be touched and remitted.

*The Viceroy's address*.—After the presentations, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will deliver an address, a translation of which in Hindustani will afterwards be read by the Foreign Secretary.

At the conclusion of the ceremony *attar* and *pan* will be presented to the Darbaris by the Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department and the local officials; after which His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by his Suite, will leave the Darbar tent, under a royal salute.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with his Staff, will leave next under the salute of his rank.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Karauli, the Maharaja of Bhartpur, G.C.S.I., and the Maharaj. Rana of Dholpur and Nawab Safdar Ali Khan will follow in the order in which they are here named. They will be conducted to their conveyances with ceremonies similar to those observed on their arrival, and the Ruling Chiefs will leave under the salutes due to their rank.

All the rest present in Darbar are requested to keep their seats until the departure of Nawab Safdar Ali Khan, when the Darbar will break up.

*Military arrangements*.—The road leading to the Darbar tent will be lined by Cavalry. A Battery of Artillery will be detailed to fire the salutes. A Band will be in attendance. A Guard-of Honour will be drawn up in front of the Darbar tent.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM WILL BE WORN. EVENING DRESS BY THOSE NOT ENTITLED TO WEAR UNIFORM.

H. S. BARNES,

*Offg. Dy. Secy. to the Government of India.*

## APPENDIX G.

## RAILWAYS IN NATIVE STATES.

The following statement shows the work done or being done by Native States in connection with the construction of Railways in their territories during the period of Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty:—

Name of Railway.	Sanctioned at the close of 1888 or at the commencement of Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty.	Open on the 31st December 1888.	Remaining to be finished on the 31st December 1888.	Sanctioned during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty.	Opened during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty.	Open on 1st January 1894.	Remaining to be finished.
<b>BOMBAY.</b>							
	Miles.						
Bhaynagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	329½	260½	69	..	69	329½	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	...	...	...	46½	46½	46½	...
Morvi . . . . .	94	68	26	...	26	94	...
Kolhapur . . . . .	29	...	29	...	29	29	...
Rajkot-Jamnagar * . . . . .	...	...	...	70	...	...	70
<b>HYDERABAD.</b>							
The Nizam's Guaranteed State . . . . .	322½	305½	23½	...	23½	329½	...
<b>BARODA.</b>							
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	71½	59	12½	...	12½	71½	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	27½	27½	...	65½	65½	92½	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	...	...	...	13½	13½	13½	...
<b>RAJPUTANA.</b>							
Jodhpur . . . . .	124	124	...	196½	196½	320½	...
Bikanir . . . . .	...	...	...	43½	43½	43½	...
Chitor-Udaipur † . . . . .	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
<b>MYSORE.</b>							
Mysore ‡ . . . . .	296½	139½	156½	66½	223	362½	...
Mysore Gold-fields . . . . .	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
<b>CENTRAL INDIA</b>							
Bhopal-Itarsi . . . . .	44	44	...	...	...	44	...
Bhopal-Ujjain . . . . .	..	.	...	113	...	...	113
Bina-Guna . . . . .	...	..	...	73½	...	...	73½
<b>BENGAL.</b>							
Kuch Behar . . . . .	...	...	...	24½	...	...	24½
<b>PUNJAB</b>							
Rajpura-Bhatinda . . . . .	108	15½	92½	...	108	108	...
<b>KASHMIR.</b>							
Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	16	...	16	...	16	16	...
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>782½</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,900½</b>	<b>350½</b>

\* The construction of this line has been provisionally sanctioned pending survey.

† The construction of this line has been provisionally sanctioned, but certain points connected with jurisdiction, etc., have to be settled.

‡ Treated as a State line worked by a company in the paragraphs regarding Railways in the Public Works Department abstract.





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